# Topicality

## Topic

Resolved: The United States federal government should substantially increase its non-military exploration and/or development of the Earth’s oceans.

# \*\*\*\*Shells

## Agent Specification

### 1nc--Aspec

#### A. The affirmative doesn’t specify their agent--they should

#### B. Vote Negative—all voters

#### 1. Kills CP ground. Lack of specification destroys our agent CP ground which is core negative ground. Also key to in depth education about the opportunity costs of the congress v. the court v. the executive and agencies. This is critical civic education and is a key internal link to all their educational claims

#### 2. Crushes solvency debates—no in-depth solvency debates about the who, what, when, and how’s of the plan. Most important on this topic because ocean policy is a mess multiple agencies fight for control--the NSF, NOAA or NASA to name a few

**USCOP 4** (U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy, Testimony Before the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy: Synthesis Indexed by Policy Topic¶ Appendix 1 to An Ocean Blueprint for the 21st Century, 2004, <http://www.arlis.org/docs/vol1/C/OceanPolicy/746213902.pdf>) PS

**The following Federal agencies should be involved in** a program in **ocean exploration: NSF**, the¶ Navy, NOAA, and NASA. The following agencies’ participation must be encouraged: U.S.¶ Geological Survey, the Minerals Management Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, and¶ the Department of Energy. The program in ocean exploration must be discovery-based, have a¶ vision and be conducted in an organized and systematic manner, and must be inclusive. (McNutt)

#### 3. Lack of specifying is functional severance—allows them to say not us—allows them to jack our link grd to agency DA’s that is core topic ground and makes the plan a moving target. This jacks education and fairness and makes debate boring—leaves us with statism args.

#### 4. Vote Neg on presumption—90% of solvency in specification of the plan

Elmore 80

Richard Elmore, Political Science Quarterly, Vol. 94, No. 4 (Winter, 1979-1980), pp. 601-616

The emergence of implementation as a subject for policy analysis coincides closely with the discovery by policy analysts that decisions are not self-executing. Analysis of policy choices matters very little if the mechanism for implementing those choices is poorly understood. In answering the question, "What percentage of the work of achieving a desired governmental action is done when the preferred analytic alternative has been identified?" Allison estimated that, in the normal case, it was about 10 percent, leaving the remaining 90 percent in the realm of implementation. Hence, in Nelson's terms, "the core of analysis of alternatives becomes the prediction of how alternative organizational structures will behave over . .. time."6 But the task of prediction is vastly complicated by the absence of a coherent body of organizational theory, making it necessary to posit several alternative models of organization.7

## Substantial T

### 1NC- >$250 Million

1. **Substantial increase is $250 million**

**Smith 14** (Marcia Smith, President of Space and Technology Policy Group Previously she was Director of the Space Studies Board and of the Aeronautics and Space Engineering Board at the U.S. National Research Council (2006-2009), “House Appropriators Propose Substantial Increase for NASA, Including Europa” April 29, 2014 http://www.spacepolicyonline.com/news/house-appropriators-propose-substantial-increase-for-nasa-including-europa)

The House Appropriations Committee released a draft of the FY2015 Commerce-Justice-Science (CJS) bill that will be marked up by the CJS subcommittee tomorrow (April 30). It proposes a substantial increase for NASA compared to the President's request and funding for a robotic mission to Jupiter's moon Europa would be one beneficiary of the increased spending.¶ The subcommittee draft recommendation for NASA is $17,896 million, $435 million above the President's request of $17,461 million. It is about $250 million more than NASA's current (FY2014) appropriated level of $17,647 million.

#### Violation- Plan increases less than 250 mil

#### Voter-Ground and Fairness

### 1NC-Without Material Qualification

#### The affirmative fails to substantially increase all existing programs of Ocean exploration and development—this has to be done without material qualifications

Black’s Law Dictionary 91

[1991, p. 1024]

Substantially - means essentially; without material qualification.

#### RTP

#### Topic education—learning about Ocean development and exploration holistically is key to education on the issues

## Increase-Not Create

#### A. Interpretation—Something has to exist to be increased

**Freshwater 05, Professor of Mental Health, IHCS, Bournemouth University**

Dawn, *Psychodynamic Practice*, May 2005, 11.2: 177-187, p. 186

Therapeutic practice is a ritual within which we allow space for a temenos or a vas, a sheltered protective timeless space

which encourages spontaneity and enables an acknowledgement of the transpersonal dimension. It is a place for the most significant nothing to manifest . . . for dreams as the one given to me by my very dear friend . . . you cannot increase nothing . . . numerically this may be right but in the work of Anish Kapoor we can think spatially – nothingness expands to allow for the possibility of the numinous.

#### B. The Affirmative program does not exist—they create it—if the framers wanted us to create programs they would have used the word establish like they did on the last ocean topic.

#### C. Reasons to prefer

#### 1. Predictability—no way to predict all the things that the aff might create—this would explode the topic and research crushing predictability and education

#### 2. Bright line: either it exists or it doesn’t

#### D. Voting issue fairness and education

#### More evidence

Ripple 87, Federal Circuit Judge

Emmlee K,. Cameron v. Frances Slocum Bank & Trust Company, State Automobile Insurance Association, and Glassley Agency of Whitley, Indiana, 824 F.2d 570; 1987 U.S. App. LEXIS 9816, 9/24, lexis

Also related to the waiver issue is appellees' defense relying on a provision of the insurance policy that suspends coverage where the risk is increased by any means within the knowledge or control of the insured. However, the term "increase" connotes change. To show change, appellees would have been required to present evidence of the condition of the building at the time the policy was issued. See 5 J. Appleman & J. Appleman, Insurance Law and Practice, § 2941 at 4-5 (1970). Because no such evidence was presented, this court cannot determine, on this record, whether the risk has, in fact, been increased. Indeed, the answer to this question may depend on Mr. Glassley's knowledge of the condition of the building at the time the policy was issued, see 17 J. Appleman & J. Appleman, Insurance Law and Practice, § 9602 at 515-16 (1981), since the fundamental issue is whether the appellees contemplated insuring the risk which incurred the loss.

## It’s

### 1NC-Joint Venture T

#### **It’s implies ownership**

BBG, No Date

BlueBook of Grammar

<http://www.grammarbook.com/grammar/pronoun.asp>.

Possessive pronouns show ownershipand never need apostrophes. Possessive pronouns: mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs

#### **Joint development is not topical**

Petkunaite ’11 – master’s candidate at CUNY

(Dovile, “Cooperation or Conflict in the Arctic? UNCLOS and the Barents and Beaufort Sea Disputes”, The City College of New York, June 2011, http://digital-archives.ccny.cuny.edu/gallery/thesis/2011SpSs13.pdf)

It is common in maritime boundary disputes for both parties to advocate the use of completely different methods regarding division of the area. It complicates the dispute settlement process, as both parties are unwilling to accept each other’s proposals. Therefore, a need for alternative delimitation criteria arises. This thesis claims that the United States and Canada would benefit the most by settling the dispute bilaterally. The case of the Gulf of the Maine proved that relying on the third party to resolve the dispute can result in an outcome that is not totally satisfactory for either party. Taking into consideration the uncertainty about the techniques that the ICJ or an arbitrator might use in dividing a resource rich area, it is highly unlikely that both parties would leave the final say on the Beaufort Sea boundary to an adjudication process. As a result, the United States and Canada should analyze the negotiations that led Russia and Norway to cooperate and finally sign an agreement. Parties have to realize that without making concessions, it is impossible to reap benefits. A flexible approach and concessions made by both countries are needed when the issue of the natural resources is at stake. One possible solution to end the dispute is to adopt a modified equidistance line, which will be based on a “median line” but adjusted so that an equitable result would be reached. 266 It would acknowledge both parties‟ claims: the equidistance line favored by the United States and the nature of Canada‟s coastline as a “special circumstance” preferred by Canada. Both countries will be neither clear beneficiaries nor significant losers. This type of delimitation was used solving the Barents Sea dispute, where both parties were granted approximately equal areas. The “joint development” concept may also be an option. Claimant countries would jointly explore, exploit, and have shared jurisdiction over adjacent borders. 267 This solution would allow both countries to share benefits equally and explore the region more systematically. Later this may lead to the final delimitation boundary as the resources deposits are explored, and mined. This option is mostly considered in the disputes involving natural resources, because in such cases parties to the dispute tend to be less flexible in defining the border line. 268 Canada and the United States have a similar culture and legal system; therefore, the option of joint exploration and exploitation might work for them. As was indicated before, Canada and the United States have already started a joint mission aiming at exploration. If both parties find this option acceptable, there would be several issues that will need to be resolved. 269 The parties will need to negotiate the boundary of the joint-development zone, define how the mining will be undertaken, and how it will be administered? Moreover, the issues of funding and profits or minerals division will need to be addressed. There might be some disagreements and tensions, but a step forward on cooperation would already have been taken.

#### Vote neg- they uncap the topic- allow any joint development with literally any country- destroys core topic ground and creates ton of aff advantages based on the process of cooperation, rather than the development itself

### 1nc – its

#### ‘Its’ is a possessive pronoun showing ownership

**Glossary of English Grammar Terms, 2005**

(http://www.usingenglish.com/glossary/possessive-pronoun.html)

Mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs are the possessive pronouns used to substitute a noun and to show possession or ownership.

EG. This is your disk and that's mine. (Mine substitutes the word disk and shows that it belongs to me.)

#### Violation – the aff incentives private sector development or exploration – it doesn’t mandate federal development or exploration – these are contextually distinct

**McNutt, 13 -** chair of the Ocean Exploration 2020 group (Marcia, “The Report of Ocean Exploration 2020” <http://oceanexplorer.noaa.gov/oceanexploration2020/oe2020_report.pdf>)

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT By 2020, private sector investments in exploration technology development specifically for the dedicated national program of exploration exceed the federal investment, but federal partners play a key role in testing and refining new technologies.

Forum participants agreed that a top priority for a national ocean exploration program of distinction is the development of mechanisms to fund emerging and creatively disruptive technologies to enhance and expand exploration capabilities. In addition to the significant federal government investment in ocean exploration technology development—whether by the U.S. Navy, NASA, NOAA, or other civilian agencies—many felt strongly that increased investment would come from the private sector to achieve the kind of program they envisioned. Participants also felt that national program partners should continue to play a key role in testing and refining these technologies as well as working to adapt existing and proven technologies for exploration.

#### Voting issue –

#### 1. limits – incentives introduce multiple new mechanisms – it’s huge

**Moran, 86** (Theodore, Investing in Development: New Roles for Private Capital?, p. 28)

Guisinger finds that if “incentives”are broadly defined to include tariffs and trade controls along with tax holidays, subsidized loans, cash grants, and other fiscal measures, they comprise more than forty separate kinds of measures. Moreover, the author emphasizes, the value of an incentive package is just one of several means that governments use to lure foreign investors. Other methods—for example, promotional activities (advertising, representative offices) and subsidized government services—also influence investors’ location decisions. The author points out that empirical research so far has been unable to distinguish the relative importance of fundamental economic factors and of government policies in decisions concerning the location of foreign investment—let alone to determine the effectiveness of individual government instrucments.

#### 2. negative ground – they kill core negative strategies like free market counterplans

## Non-Military

### 1NC-Coast Guard T

1. **The Coast Guard is a military organization.**

**The United States Coast Guard 2014** “Overview of the United States Coast Guard” 6/22/14 SB

http://www.uscg.mil/top/about/

The U.S. Coast Guard is one of the five armed forces of the United States and the only military organization within the Department of Homeland Security. Since 1790 the Coast Guard has safeguarded our Nation's maritime interests and environment around the world. The Coast Guard is an adaptable, responsive military force of maritime professionals whose broad legal authorities, capable assets, geographic diversity and expansive partnerships provide a persistent presence along our rivers, in the ports, littoral regions and on the high seas. Coast Guard presence and impact is local, regional, national and international. These attributes make the Coast Guard a unique instrument of maritime safety, security and environmental stewardship.

#### Vote negative: Limits, Education

### 2nc-Coast Guard

#### Coast Guard is military

Powers 14 Rod Powers, retired Air Force First Sergeant with 22 years of active duty service.

2014 U.S. Military 101 The "Basics" of the United States Military

<http://usmilitary.about.com/cs/generalinfo/a/military101.htm>

Our present military organizational structure is a result of the National Security Act of 1947. This is the same act that created the United States Air Force, and restructured the "War Department" into the "Department of Defense."

The Department of Defense is headed by a civilian; the Secretary of Defense, who is appointed by the President of the United States. Under the Secretary of Defense, there are three military departments: The Department of the Army, the Department of the Air Force, and the Department of the Navy. Each of these military departments are also headed up by civilians; the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Air Force, and the Secretary of the Navy. These "service secretaries" are also appointed by the President.

There are five military branches: The Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. The Army is commanded by a four-star general, known as the Army Chief of Staff. The Army Chief of Staff reports to the Secretary of the Army (for most matters). The top military member in the Air Force is the Air Force Chief of Staff. This four-star general reports (for most matters) to the Secretary of the Air Force. The Navy is commanded by a four-star admiral, called the Chief of Naval Operations. The Marines are commanded by a 4-star general called the Commandant of the Marine Corps. Both the Chief of Naval Operations and the Marine Corps Commandant report (for most matters) to the Secretary of the Navy.

That leaves the Coast Guard. The Coast Guard does not fall under the Department of Defense. Until recently, the Coast Guard was under the Department of Transportation. Recent legislation has moved the Coast Guard to the newly created Department of Homeland Defense. However, the Coast Guard is considered a military service, because, during times of war or conflict, the President of the United States can transfer any or all assets of the Coast Guard to the Department of the Navy. In fact, this has been done in almost every single conflict that the United States have ever been involved in. The Coast Guard is commanded by a 4-star admiral, known as the Coast Guard Commandant.

#### Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard

Busch 9 – Philip B. Busch, Office of Chief Counsel, “Employment Authorization and Verification of Aliens Enlisting in the Armed Forces [74 FR 7993] [FR 14-09]”, http://www.uscis.gov/ilink/docView/FR/HTML/FR/0-0-0-1/0-0-0-186558/0-0-0-199368/0-0-0-199448.html

I. Background and Purpose

Section 504 of Title 10, U.S. Code, provides citizenship and immigration status eligibility criteria for enlistment in the Armed Forces. The Armed Forces are defined under 10 U.S.C. 101(a)(4) to mean only the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. Under section 504, only citizens and noncitizen nationals of the United States; lawful permanent resident aliens; and certain nationals of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, and Palau who are admissible as nonimmigrants under the Compacts of Free Association with those nations, are eligible to enlist in the Armed Forces. See 10 U.S.C. 504(b)(1). Section 504(b)(2), however, also authorizes the Secretary of any Armed Force to enlist other aliens ‘‘if the Secretary determines that such enlistment is vital to the national interest.’’ Id. section 504(b)(2).

### 1NC-Military Objective/Assets

#### Plan uses military assets and/or carries out military objectives

AHD 14 – American Heritage Dictionary, “military”, https://education.yahoo.com/reference/dictionary/entry/military

mil·i·tar·y audio (ml-tr) KEY

ADJECTIVE:

Of, relating to, or characteristic of members of the armed forces: a military bearing; military attire.

Performed or supported by the armed forces: military service.

Of or relating to war: military operations.

Of or relating to land forces.

#### Vote Negative

#### Clear bright line--Non-Military operations must be civilian

**Oxford Dictionary ’14** 6/22/14 SB

http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/us/definition/american\_english/nonmilitary

Non-Military: Not belonging to, characteristic of, or involving the armed forces; civilian: the widespread destruction of nonmilitary targets

1. **Exclusive- Definitions should be preferred--Services that fall under the Department of Defense are untopical**

**United States Department of Defense** (The United States Department of Defense is the successor agency to the National Military Establishment created by the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401). ND. “Department of Defense 101.” <http://www.defense.gov/about/dod101.aspx>)

**Services Train and Equip-** We train and equip the armed forces through our three military departments: the Army, Navy and Air Force. The Marine Corps, mainly an amphibious force, is part of the Department of the Navy. The primary job of the military departments is to train and equip their personnel to perform warfighting, peacekeeping and humanitarian/disaster assistance tasks. **Army**- The Army defends the land mass of the United States, its territories, commonwealths, and possessions; it operates in more than 50 countries.**U.S. Army Organization** . **Navy** The Navy maintains, trains, and equips combat-ready maritime forces capable of winning wars, deterring aggression, and maintaining freedom of the seas.The U.S. Navy is America’s forward deployed force and is a major deterrent to aggression around the world. Our aircraft carriers, stationed in hotspots that include the Far East, the Persian Gulf, and the Mediterranean Sea, provide a quick response to crises worldwide. **Air Force**. The Air Force provides a rapid, flexible, and when necessary, a lethal air and space capability that can deliver forces anywhere in the world in less than forty-eight hours; it routinely participates in peacekeeping, humanitarian, and aeromedical evacuation missions, and actively patrols the skies above Iraq Bosnia. Air Force crews annually fly missions into all but five nations of the world. **Marine Corps**. The U.S. Marine Corps maintains ready expeditionary forces, sea-based and integrated air-ground units for contingency and combat operations, and the means to stabilize or contain international disturbance. **Coast Guard**. The U.S. Coast Guard provides law and maritime safety enforcement, marine and environmental protection, and military naval support. Prior to the terrorist attacks of Sept. 11, 2001, the U.S. Coast Guard was part of the Department of Transportation during peacetime and part of the Navy's force in times of war. However, since the attacks, it has become part of the Department of Homeland Security. The U.S. Coast Guard provides unique, critical maritime support, patrolling our shores, performing emergency rescue operations, containing and cleaning up oil spills, and keeping billions of dollars worth of illegal drugs from flooding American communities. **U.S. Coast Guard** The National Guard and Reserve forces provide wartime military support. They are essential to humanitarian and peacekeeping operations, and are integral to the Homeland Security portion of our mission. Our National Guard and Reserve forces are taking on new and more important roles, at home and abroad, as we transform our national military strategy. Their personal ties to local communities are the perfect fit for these emerging missions. **Office of the Chairman, JCS** An all-service, or “joint” service office supports the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in his capacity as the principal military advisor to the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense. Its “board of directors” consists of the Chairman, his deputy, the Vice Chairman, and the four-star heads of the four military services. The Chairman plans and coordinates military operations involving U.S. forces and as such is responsible for the operation of the National Military Command Center, commonly referred to as the “war room,” from where all U.S. military operations are directed. He meets regularly with the four Service chiefs to resolve issues and coordinate joint service activities. **Unified Commanders**, The unified commanders are the direct link from the military forces to the President and the Secretary of Defense.• Five commanders have geographical responsibilities. • Four commanders have worldwide responsibilities. The Secretary of Defense exercises his authority over how the military is trained and equipped through the Service secretaries; but uses a totally different method to exercise his authority to deploy troops and exercise military power. This latter authority is directed, with the advice of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to the nine unified commands. **Northern Command**. Northern Command oversees the defense of the continental United States, coordinates security and military relationships with Canada and Mexico, and direct military assistance to U.S. civil authorities. For detailed information about U.S. Northern Command please visit: www.northcom.mil. **European Command**. The European Command covers more than 13 million square miles and includes 93 countries and territories, to include Iceland, Greenland, the Azores, more than half of the Atlantic ocean, the Caspian sea, and Russia. This territory extends from the North Cape of Norway, through the waters of the Baltic and Mediterranean seas, most of Europe, and parts of the Middle East to the Cape of Good Hope in South Africa. For detailed information about U.S. European Command please visit: www.eucom.mil.**Central Command**. Central Command oversees the balance of the Mid-East, parts of Africa and west Asia, and part of the Indian Ocean. For detailed information about U.S. Central Command please visit: www.centcom.mil. **Southern Command**. Southern Command guards U.S. interests in the southern hemisphere, including Central America, South America, and the Caribbean. For detailed information about U.S. Southern Command please visit: www.southcom.mil.**Pacific Command**. Pacific Command covers 50 percent of the Earth's surface including Southwest Asia, Australia, and shares with U.S. Northern Command responsibility for Alaska. For detailed information about U.S. Pacific Command please visit: www.pacom.mil.**Africa Command**. Africa Command started operations in October 2007. Its mission entails coordinating the kind of support that will enable African governments and existing regional organizations to have greater capacity to provide security and respond in times of need. For detailed information about U.S. Africa Command.**Joint Forces Command**. Joint Forces Command is the "transformation laboratory" for the U.S. military, in this capacity it searches for promising alternative solutions for future operations through joint concept development and experimentation; defines enhancements to joint warfighting requirements; develops joint warfighting capabilities through joint training and solutions; and delivers joint forces and capabilities to warfighting commanders. For detailed information about U.S. Joint Forces Command please visit: www.jfcom.mil.**Strategic Command**. The Strategic and Space Commands merged in 2002 and is now known as the Strategic Command which is responsible for controlling space; deterring attacks on the United States and its allies, launching and operating the satellites systems that support our forces worldwide and should deterrence fail, direcing the use of our strategic forces. For detailed information about U.S. Strategic Command please visit: www.stratcom.mil. **Special Operations Command**. Special Operations Command provides counter-paramilitary, counter-narcotics, guerilla, psychological warfare, civil education, and insurgency capabilities in support of U.S. national and international interests. Special Operations Command is responsible for special military support. For detailed information about U.S. Special Operations Command please visit: www.socom.mil.**Transportation Command**. The Transportation Command provide air, land, and sea transportation for the Department of Defense in times of peace and war. It moves people and property around the world. For detailed information about U.S. Transportation Command please visit: www.transcom.mil.**Homeland Security and Homeland Defense**. The Department of Defense contributes to homeland security through its military missions overseas, homeland defense, and support to civil authorities. Ongoing military operations abroad have reduced the terrorist threat against the United States. Homeland defense is the protection of US sovereignty, territory, domestic population, and critical defense infrastructure against external threats and aggression, or other threats as directed by the President. The Department of Defense is responsible for homeland defense. Homeland Defense includes missions such as domestic air defense, maritime intercept operations, land-based defense of critical infrastructure and assets, and, when directed by the President or the Secretary of Defense, the protection of US and its territory from attack. The Department recognizes that threats planned or inspired by "external" actors may materialize internally. The reference to "external threats" does not limit where or how attacks could be planned and executed. The Department is prepared to conduct homeland defense missions whenever the President, exercising his constitutional authority as Commander in Chief, authorizes military actions. Defense support of civil authorities, often referred to as civil support, is DoD support, including Federal military forces, the Department's career civilian and contractor personnel, and DoD agency and component assets, for domestic emergencies and for designated law enforcement and other activities. The Department of Defense provides defense support of civil authorities when directed to do so by the President or Secretary of Defense.Our Headquarters — **The Pentagon**. Headquarters of the Department of Defense, the Pentagon is one of the world's largest office buildings. It is twice the size of the Merchandise Mart in Chicago, and has three times the floor space of the Empire State Building in New York. Built during the early years of World War II, it is still thought of as one of the most efficient office buildings in the world. Despite 17.5 miles of corridors it takes only seven minutes to walk between any two points in the building. There are five historic elements of the Pentagon that are cited for special attention: • The five outer facades of the Pentagon. • The Center Courtyard and surrounding facades. • The terrace fronting the Mall Entrance. • The terrace fronting the River Entrance.• The Pentagon’s distinctive five-sided shape. On October 5, 1992, the Pentagon had been designated as a National Historical Landmark. This designation also automatically placed the Pentagon in the National Register of Historic Places. The 63-year-old structure is undergoing a $1 billion, multiyear renovation. The project started in the early 1990s and involves a complete overhaul of the interior of the Defense Department headquarters. The Pentagon renovation project is divided into five wedges. Wedge 1 was almost complete when a terrorist-hijacked commercial airliner slammed into the Pentagon on Sept. 11, 2001. The plane struck that section, so it had to be rebuilt while construction continued on Wedge 2, which was completed in December 2005. All five Wedges are expected to be complete by December 2010.

#### Voter-Fairness and education

### 2NC Cards-

**Nonmilitary means disregarding the military or soldiers.**

**Mnemonic Dictionary 2013** <http://mnemonicdictionary.com/word/nonmilitary>

(adj) not associated with soldiers or the military

**Also, Non-Military actions are political, economic, environmental, social, or cultural.**

**OSCE 12** (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe) “OSCE Guide on Non-military

CBMS – confidence building measures” 6/22/14 SB

<http://www.osce.org/cpc/91082?download=true>

There is no commonly accepted definition for CBMs in general and for non-military CBMs in particular. For the purposes of this Guide**, non-military** confidence building **measures are action**s or processes **undertaken** **in all phases of the conflict cycle and across the three dimensions of security in political, economic, environmental, social or cultural fields** with the aim of increasing transparency and the level of trust and confidence between two or more conflicting parties to prevent inter-State and/or intra-state conflicts from emerging, or (Re-) escalating and to pave the way for lasting conflict settlement.

**Policies, financing, force readiness, and purchasing toward Military support is untopical**

**United States Department of Defense** (The United States Department of Defense is the successor agency to the National Military Establishment created by the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 401). ND. “Department of Defense 101.” <http://www.defense.gov/about/dod101.aspx>)

Policy- Our coordinator for ideas, formulates national security and defense policy and integrates policies and plans to achieve security objectives. Finance- Our chief financial officer, oversees our budgetary and fiscal matters, conducts program analysis and evaluation, and oversees programs to improve general management.  Force Readiness-Our force readiness director, or “people” person, oversees personnel management; the National Guard and Reserve; health affairs; training; and personnel requirements and management, to include equal opportunity, morale, welfare, and quality of life issues. Purchasing-The Purchasing Director oversees all matters relating to buying, researching, testing, producing, and moving material goods, advises on the use of new technology, protects the environment, and controls the Department’s use of atomic energy.

## Exploration

### 1NC--And/or = Both

#### A. Interpretation – the phrase “and/or” means both, or should be ignored

**Words and Phrases Permanent Edition 2007** Vol. 3A p 220, citing N.D. Cal. 1942 - McPherrin v. Hartford Fire Ins. Co., 44 F.Supp. 674

To the contention of the Hartford Company that it is exempt from liability under both of the provisions of its policy, first above quoted, and, in effect, that if either is determined to be applicable, it would be unnecessary to consider the other, the Phoenix Company contends that both are inapplicable. With respect to the paragraph in question appearing in the main policy the Phoenix Company's brief is largely devoted to a citation of authorities severely criticizing the use of the combined words and symbol "and/or" and it is contended that, if any consideration is to be given to the paragraph, the word "and" alone should be read into it and the word "or" entirely excluded. So read it could have no application to the facts of this case for it is apparent and conceded that the stoppage was made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company which was required by law to make such a stoppage of cars containing livestock in transit at least every thirty-six hours for unloading of the same for feed and rest for a minimum time of five hours. It does not follow, however, that a stoppage for unloading and detention may not be for a reason in no way connected with the legal requirement for such rest and feed or that if stopped for such purpose another reason may not exist or develop for a much longer detention than would otherwise be made.

#### B. Violation –They only explore—they must do both

#### C. Reasons to Vote Neg

#### 1. Limits – key to limit out minor repair cases – excludes hundreds of possible exploration cases that would make research impossible.

#### 2. Education

#### D. Voter for fairness, competitive equity, and jurisdiction

### 2NC-And/Or-Overview

#### The term exploration is too broad—it can be anything—linking exploration and development is key to limits

**NAS 69** “The International Decade of Ocean Exploration,” National Academy of Sciences. 1969. (http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CZIC-gc11-o25-1969/html/CZIC-gc11-o25-1969.htm)

The term "International Decade of Ocean Exploration@' can be inter-¶ preted very broadly. Thus the Steering Committee gave early considera-¶ tion to the features that could serve to distinguish programs of the¶ Decade from the whole of ocean science and engineering. A broad state-¶ ment of the basic objectives of the Decade was developed, as follows:¶ To achieve more comprehensive knowledge of ocean characteristics¶ and their changes and more profound understanding of oceanic pro-¶ cesses for the purpose of more effective utilization of the ocean and its¶ resources.¶ The emphasis on utilization was considered of primary importance.¶ In contrast to the total spectrum of oceanography and ocean engineering,¶ the principal focus of Decade activities would be on exploration effort in¶ support of such objectives as (a) increased net yield from ocean re-sources, (b) prediction and enhanced control of natural phenomena, and¶ (c) improved quality of the marine environment. Thus Decade investiga-¶ tions should be identifiably relevant to some aspect of ocean utilization.

#### AND, Development is limiting Ocean exploration requires developing new technology

**NRC 3** (National Research Council, Exploration of the Seas: Voyage into the Unknown, The National Academies Press, 2003) PS

Recommendation: A coordinated, broadly-based **ocean exploration** effort that meets the highest standards of scientific excellence should be aggressively pursued. An ocean exploration program should be initiated and contain the following characteristics, or goals, which can also be used to gauge its ultimate success:¶ The program should be global and multidisciplinary.¶ The program must receive international support.¶ The program should consider all three spatial dimensions as well as time.¶ The program should seek to discover new living and nonliving resources in the ocean.¶ The program **should include development of new tools, probes, sensors, and systems** for multidisciplinary ocean exploration.¶ The program should reach out to improve literacy pertaining to ocean science and management issues for learners of all ages to maximize the impact for research, commercial, regulatory, and educational benefits.¶ The program should standardize sampling, data management, and dissemination.

#### And more evidence

#### Exploration must require development of technology

**NOAA 10** “DISCOVERING EARTH’S FINAL FRONTIER: A U.S. STRATEGY FOR OCEAN EXPLORATION,” NOAA October 10, 2010. (http://explore.noaa.gov/sites/OER/Documents/about-oer/program-review/presidents-panel-on-ocean-exploration-report.pdf)

THE OCEAN EXPLORATION PROGRAM¶ SHOULD CHALLENGE EXISTING¶ TECHNOLOGY. Just as space exploration has¶ become a leading arena for technology development¶ and transfer, ocean exploration must use the latest ¶ capabilities and should provide an incentive for¶ creating new tools. Technology partnerships with ¶ the petroleum and oil service industries could,¶ for example, tap into their already massive invest-¶ ments in deep-water and ocean technologies.¶ All technologies should be brought to bear — human¶ occupied submersibles: remotely operated vehicles¶ (ROVs); and autonomous underwater vehicles¶ (AUVs); platforms under, on, and above the sea¶ surface; advanced sensor technologies; and information¶ storage and transfer technologies — to meet the¶ challenges of the years to come.

## Development

### 1NC-Development not preservation

1. **Ocean development means commercial action, not preservation or conservation**

**Underhill 7** Stefan R. Underhill, United States District Judge. STATE OF CONNECTICUT and ARTHUR J. ROCQUE, JR., COMMISSIONER OF THE CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE and THE HONORABLE DONALD L. EVANS, IN HIS CAPACITY AS SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, Defendants, ISLANDER EAST PIPELINE COMPANY, LLC, Intervenor Defendant.CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:04cv1271 (SRU) UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 59320 August 15, 2007, Decided lexis

The term "develop" is not defined in the statute, and there is a dearth of case law on the subject. In the "absence of statutory guidance as to the meaning of a particular term, it is appropriate to look to its dictionary definition in order to discern its meaning in a given context." Connecticut v. Clifton Owens, 100 Conn. App. 619, 639, 918 A.2d 1041 (2007). There are various definitions of the term "develop," some of which connote commercial and industrial progress, and some of which imply natural growth. See BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY 462 (7th ed. 1999); WEBSTER'S NEW COLLEGE DICTIONARY 310 (2d ed. 1995). Having gained no clear answer from the dictionary, words must be given their "plain and ordinary meaning . . . unless the context indicates that a different meaning was intended." Connecticut v. Vickers, 260 Conn. 219, 224, 796 A.2d 502 (2002). [\*19] Here, the plain meaning of the term "develop" includes commercial improvement. **Connecticut argues**, in effect, **that by placing the term "develop" in the context of other terms, such as "preserve, protect, and restore," the definition of "develop" must have a natural, conservationist meaning. That argument is not supported by the legislative history of the CZMA**. Congress intended the CZMA to balance conservation of environmental resources with commercial development in the coastal zone. **See**, e.g., **COASTAL AND OCEAN LAW** at 229. **In fact, in the context of the CZMA, the term "develop" has been defined to mean commercial improvement.** Id. **("[T]he CZMA reflects a competing national interest in encouraging development of coastal resources."**).See also Conservation Law Foundation v. Watt, 560 F. Supp. 561, 575 (D. Mass. 1983) (noting that the CZMA recognizes a wide range of uses of the coastal zones, including economic development).

#### B . Voting issue—Fairness and Education

### 2NC--Development – Commercial Production

#### “Development” is preparation for commercial production

Energy Dictionary 7 – 11-3, http://www.photius.com/energy/glossaryd.html#develop

Development: The preparation of a specific mineral deposit for commercial production; this preparation includes construction of access to the deposit and of facilities to extract the minerals. The development process is sometimes further distinguished between a preproduction stage and a current stage, with the distinction being made on the basis of whether the development work is performed before or after production from the mineral deposit has commenced on a commercial scale.

#### “Development is construction for commercial purposes

Baird 10 – Susan Baird, Assistant Coordinator of the Natural Resources Board of Vermont, “Proposed Construction of Office Building/Distribution Center, Lehouillier Farm Tract Town of Johnson”, 1-8, http://www.nrb.state.vt.us/lup/jo/2010/5-09.pdf

CONCLUSIONS

10 V.S.A. 6001(3)(A)(ji) defines development as the construction of improvements for commercial purposes on more than one acre of land within a municipality that has not adopted permanent zoning and subdivision bylaws. "Construction of improvements" is defined as "any physical action on a project site which initiates development." Act 250 Rule 2(C)(3).

#### “Development” is commercial use

Dorman 2 – Thomas M. Dorman, Executive Director of the Public Service Commission, “The Tariff Filing of Henry County Water District No. 2 to Add Tariff Language for an Offsetting Improvement Charge”, 1-28, psc.ky.gov/order\_vault/Orders\_2002/200100393\_012802.doc

10. The proposed offsetting improvement charge rate schedule defines “development” as “any proposed commercial or industrial use of land.” Explain why the proposed charge will apply to owners of land tracts used for commercial or industrial purposes regardless of whether Henry District previously served the land tract while it will apply to the owners of other tracts of land only if the tract was previously unserved.

#### “Development” is for the purpose of production

Wang 99 – Dr. H.H. Wang, Director of the Research Sciences Group at Quality Strategies, Inc., China's Oil Industry and Market, p. 369-370

Article 29. For the purpose of these Regulations, the following terms shall have the meaning assigned to them below:

The term "petroleum" shall mean underground crude oil and natural gas that is being or has been extracted;

The term "onshore petroleum resources" shall mean underground petroleum resources anywhere within the onshore area (including sea beaches, islands and marine areas extending from the onshore area up to a water depth of 5 meters);

The term "exploitation" shall mean the exploration for and development, production and sale of petroleum as well as activities in connection therewith;

The term "petroleum operations" shall mean exploration, development and production operations carried out in order to implement a contract, as well as activities in connection therewith;

The term "exploration operations" shall mean all work carried out to find oil-bearing traps by various means such as geological, geophysical and geochemical means, including the drilling of exploration wells, as well as all work carried out to determine whether a discovered petroleum trap has commercial value, such as the drilling of appraisal wells, feasibility studies and preparation of overall development programs for the oil/gasfield;

The term "development operations" shall mean all designing, manufacturing, installation and drilling projects, and the corresponding research, carried out as from the date of approval of the overall development program for the oil/gasfield for the purpose of realizing petroleum production, including production activities carried out prior to the commencement of commercial production;

The term "production operations" carried shall means all operations out for the purpose of petroleum production as from the date of commencement of the commercial production of an oil/gasfield, as well as all activities in connection therewith.

## Oceans

### 1NC-Coast not Oceans

**Your aff takes place on the coast not the ocean**

**National Geographic ’93** http://education.nationalgeographic.com/education/encyclopedia/continental-shelf/?ar\_a=1

A **continental shelf is the edge of a continent that lies under the ocean.** Continents are the seven main divisions of land on Earth. **A continental shelf extends from the coastline of a continent to a drop-off point called the shelf break. From the break, the shelf descends toward the deep ocean floor in what is called the continental slope. Even though they are underwater, continental shelves are part of the continent. The actual boundary of a continent is not its coastline, but the edge of the continental shelf.** The widths of the continental shelves vary. Along parts of the U.S. state of California, for example, the continental shelf extends less than a kilometer (.62 miles). But along the northern coast of Siberia, the shelf extends about 1,290 kilometers (800 miles). The average width of a continental shelf is 65 kilometers (40 miles).

#### Vote negative

#### Limits—Oceans is one of the only limiting terms in the resolution—force the aff to do deep ocean exploration

#### Best Topic education—Forces aff to discover something new which increases everyone education about oceans

### 2NC-Coasts not Oceans

#### “Oceans” are outside of any state’s territorial control---coastal areas aren’t topical

Conner 00 – William C. Conner, Senior District Judge for the United States District Court, “Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Plaintiff, v. Joseph MITLOF d/b/a Hudson Valley Waterways, Village of Tarrytown, Village of Nyack, Nyack Parking Authority, Key Bank U.S.A., Rivercrest Homeowners Association a/k/a Rivercrest Corp., Garrison Yacht Club and Nyack Boat Club, Defendants, 12-15, http://www.leagle.com/decision/2000885123FSupp2d762\_1804.xml/HARTFORD%20FIRE%20INS.%20CO.%20v.%20MITLOF

The Passengers argue that the term "marine insurance" in § 2117(b)(3)(A) "concerns insurance for the ship owner's personal property in the course of import or export and is clearly not applicable to [Passengers's] personal injury claims." (Ram July 10 tr at 2.) The Hartford Policy definitely does not fall into this category, for there is no evidence that Conservator was involved in import/export shipping. On the contrary, it was a pontoon boat certified to travel only in the "Norwalk Connecticut harbor area, not more than one (1) mile from shore, on voyages not to exceed thirty (30) minutes in duration" (Coast Guard 5/21/97 Certificate of Inspection at 1). Thus, it was clearly not an "ocean going vessel;" nor was it even certified to travel on the ocean. See, e.g., BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY 1080 (6th ed.1990), which defines "ocean" as "the main or open sea; the high sea; that portion of the sea which does not lie within the body of any country and is not subject to the territorial jurisdiction or control of any country, but is open, free, and common to the use of all nations."

### 1NC-Wind is not ocean

#### Interpretation:

Developing an Integrated History and Future of People on Earth (IHOPE): Research Plan IGBP Report No. 59. http://www.igbp.net/download/18.1b8ae20512db692f2a680006394/report\_59-IHOPE.pdf

A common characteristic of human-in-environment development is extraction and consumption of natural resources. A typical response to the exhaustion of these resources has been to move to new regions where continued extraction and consumption is possible. These migrations have led to colonisation of new areas, conflict and displacement of indigenous populations, introduction of new species, and so on. Only quite recently in human history has the ability to occupy new lands become limited by geopolitical constraints. New frontiers are now associated with technological advances that are used to overcome local constraints of resource availability

#### B. Violation – The development of the wind occurs above what is defined as “ocean”

Knight 13 (J.D., Layers of the Ocean, 2013, http://www.seasky.org/deep-sea/ocean-layers.html)

Scientists have divided the ocean into five main layers. These layers, known as "zones", extend from the surface to the most extreme depths where light can no longer penetrate. These deep zones are where some of the most bizarre and fascinating creatures in the sea can be found. As we dive deeper into these largely unexplored places, the temperature drops and the pressure increases at an astounding rate. The following diagram lists each of these zones in order of depth.

#### C. Standards –

#### Limits – Ocean exploration and development is already vague – allowing for extra space in which E&D could occur explodes the topic and makes neg research impossible.

#### Ground – The Aff can spike out of any argument, saying that wind development doesn’t trigger the link because it doesn’t pertain to development of ocean waters

#### Topic-specific education – The Aff could completely avoid anything to do with ACTUALLY exploring or developing the ocean, killing all topic-specific education.

#### Voter for fairness and education

# \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

# \*\*\*\*Generic Definitions

## Resolved

### Take action/Find solution

**Resolved means to propose a potential solution.**

**Merriam-Webster ’14** (Define: Resolved) 6/23/14 SB

http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/resolve

Resolved: re·solve verb \ri-ˈzälv, -ˈzȯlv also -ˈzäv or -ˈzȯv\

: to find an answer or solution to (something) : to settle or solve (something)

: to make a definite and serious decision to do something

: to make a formal decision about something usually by a vote

**Resolved means to take definite action.**

**Merriam-Webster ’14** (Define: Resolved) 6/23/14 SB

http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/resolve

Resolved: re•solve verb \ri-ˈzälv, -ˈzȯlv also -ˈzäv or -ˈzȯv\

: to find an answer or solution to (something) : to settle or solve (something)

: to make a definite and serious decision to do something

: to make a formal decision about something usually by a vote

### Vote

#### Resolved means to engage the public through a vote.

Merriam-Webster ’14 (Define: Resolved) 6/23/14 SB

http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/resolve

Resolved: re•solve verb \ri-ˈzälv, -ˈzȯlv also -ˈzäv or -ˈzȯv\

: to find an answer or solution to (something) : to settle or solve (something)

: to make a definite and serious decision to do something

: to make a formal decision about something usually by a vote

### Change

#### Resolved means to make a change by any means.

Dictionary.com ’14 (Define: Resolved) 6/23/14 SB

re·solve [ri-zolv] Show IPA

verb (used with object), re·solved, re·solv·ing.

4. to convert or transform by any process (often used reflexively).

### No immediacy

#### Resolved doesn’t require immediacy.

PTE 9 – Online Plain Text English Dictionary 2009 6/24/14 SB

(http://www.onelook.com/?other=web1913&w=Resolve)

Resolve: “To form a purpose; to make a decision; especially, to determine after reflection; as, to resolve on a better course of life.”

## USFG

### United States Federal Government

#### Federal government is central government

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY, 1976

UNABRIDGED**,** p. 833.

Federal government. Of or relating to the central government of a nation, having the character of a federation as distinguished from the governments of the constituent unites (as states or provinces).

#### “United States federal government” is a federal republic

Britannica Online Encyclopedia, 2006,

Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., http://www.britannica.com/search?query=Federal+Government&ct=

The government of the United States, established by the Constitution, is a federal republic of 50 states, a few territories and some protectorates. The national government consists of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches. The head of the executive branch is the President of the United States. The legislative branch consists of the United States Congress, while the Supreme Court of the United States is the head of the judicial branch. The federal legal system is based on statutory law, while most state and territorial law is based on English common law, with the exception of Louisiana and Puerto Rico. The United States accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations of the federal republic.

#### “United States federal government” is a union of states

The Columbia Encyclopedia 2001,

Sixth Edition, http://www.bartleby.com/65/fe/federalg.html

The United States federal government of a union of states in which sovereignty is divided between a central authority and component state authorities.

#### “United States federal government” is a combination of agencies

Encarta World Online Encyclopedia, 2006,

http://encarta.msn.com/encyclopedia\_1741500781/United\_States\_(Government).html

United States Government, the combination of federal, state, and local laws, bodies, and agencies that is responsible for carrying out the operations of the United States. The federal government of the United States is centered in Washington, D.C.

#### “United States federal government” is a national government

Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, 2002,

Merriam-Webster Inc. Collegiate, Tenth Edition http://www.m-w.com/cgi-bin/dictionary

A federation of states especially when forming a nation in a usually specified territory

#### “United States federal government” is a governing system

Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, 2002,

Merriam-Webster Inc. Collegiate, Tenth Edition http://www.m-w.com/cgi-bin/dictionary

The United States federal government is the area in a governing system concerned with areas that affect the entire nation, such as defense, international relations, taxation, and trade.

**Agents**

### Budget Test

**World ocean economy is about $3trillion**

**UNDP 14** United Nations Development Programme, Water and Ocean Governance 2014

<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/ourwork/environmentandenergy/focus_areas/water_and_ocean_governance.html>

**Globally, the market value of marine and coastal resources and industries is estimated at $3 trillion per year or about 5% of global GDP**, and an estimated 63% of global ‘ecosystems services’ are provided by marine and coastal systems. As much as 40% of the world oceans are considered as ‘heavily affected’ by human activities, including pollution, depleted fisheries, loss of coastal habitats such as coral reefs, mangroves and seagrasses, and by aquatic invasive species.

**US ocean economy is over $250 billion per year**

**Kildow 14** (Dr. Judith T. Kildow, et al, Founding Director, The National Ocean Economics Program (NOEP)—currently based at the Center for the Blue Economy—received her PhD in International Relations and Science Policyfrom the Fletcher School at Tufts University. She has taught, performed research, published and spoken widely in the fields of marine policy and ocean economics at MIT, Harvard, USC and other universities. Throughout her career she has served government and the private sector in numerous roles.¶ State of the U.S. Ocean and Coastal Economies 2014 Center for the Blue Economy at the Monterey Institute of International Studies http://maine.sierraclub.org/NOEP\_National\_Report\_2014.pdf)

**In 2010 the ocean economy comprised over 2.7 million jobs and contributed over $258 billion to the GDP of the** **U**nited **S**tates. The largest sector by both employment and GDP is the Tourism & Recreation sector, accounting for 1.9 million jobs and $89 billion in economic output. (Table ES.2)

**NOAA budget is $5.5 billion**

**NOAA 14** (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, “NOAA: $5.5 billion FY 2015 budget request promotes environmental intelligence” March 13, 2014 http://www.noaanews.noaa.gov/stories2014/20140313\_budget\_statement.html)

President Obama's fiscal year 2015 discretionary budget request for NOAA, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, totals $5.5 billion. This is $174 million over the 2014 enacted budget, an increase of 3.2 percent.

## Substantially

### Substantially—general definitions

#### “Substantially” means to large extent

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated, 02,

Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary Tenth Edition 2002 http://www.m-w.com/cgi-bin/dictionary

To a great extent or degree

#### “Substantially” means to make stronger

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated, 02,

Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary Tenth Edition 2002 http://www.m-w.com/cgi-bin/dictionary

In a strong substantial way

#### “Substantially” means to have importance

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated, 02,

Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary Tenth Edition 2002 http://www.m-w.com/cgi-bin/dictionary

Considerable in importance, value, degree, amount, or extent

#### “Substantially” is not imaginary

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated, 02,

Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary Tenth Edition 2002 http://www.m-w.com/cgi-bin/dictionary

True or real; not imaginary

#### “Substantially” means ample

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated, 02,

Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary Tenth Edition 2002 http://www.m-w.com/cgi-bin/dictionary

Ample; sustaining

#### “Substantially” means to relate to

Merriam-Webster, Incorporated, 02,

Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary Tenth Edition 2002 http://www.m-w.com/cgi-bin/dictionary

Of, relating to, or having substance; material

### No true definition

**Substantial isn’t capable of precise definition but percentages are preferable**

**Uslegal.com**

<http://definitions.uslegal.com/s/substantial-interest/> **2014**

**Substantial interest is a term that applies in many contexts and often isn't capable of a precise definition. It may be defined as a percentage** of ownership, but may be more generally used to mean an interest that is not remote or nominal and affects a proprietary or pecuniary interest. The following is an example of a school board's definition of substantial interest, in the context of a conflict of interests: Definition of substantial interest: Any interest that is not a remote interest as defined by law and university policy. Substantial interests generally involve pecuniary or proprietary interests. For example: \* Substantial interest in stock would be ownership of more than 3% of the shares of a company and/or more than 5% of your income is derived from this interest.\* If you work in the area of scholarships and have a son or daughter applying for a scholarship, you may not serve on the committee that reviews your child's application.

### Substantially—qualitative definitions

#### Substantially is without material qualification

Black’s Law Dictionary 91

[1991, p. 1024]

Substantially - means essentially; without material qualification.

#### Substantially means including the material or essential part

Words and Phrases, 05 (v. 40B, p. 329)

Okla. 1911. “Substantially” means in substance; in the main; essentially; by including the material or essential part.

### Considerable Quantity/Size

**Substantially means a considerable quantity**

**Merriam-Webster 2003** (11th Collegiate Edition)

considerable in quantity : significantly great \*earned a substantial wage\*

**Substantial means considerable size or value**

**Collins English Dictionary - Complete & Unabridged 10th Edition**<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/substantially> **2009**

substantial (səbˈstænʃəl)

— adj

1. **of a considerable size or value**: substantial funds

2. Worthwhile; important: a substantial reform

3. Having wealth or importance

4. (Of food or a meal) sufficient and nourishing

5. Solid or strong in construction, quality, or character: a substantial door

6. Real; actual; true: the evidence is substantial

7. Of or relating to the basic or fundamental substance or aspects of a thing

8. Philosophy of or relating to substance rather than to attributes, accidents, or modifications

**Substantial means considerable in important or amount**

**The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language** <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/substantially> **2009**

sub·stan·tial (sb-stnshl)

adj.

1. Of, relating to, or having substance; material.

2. True or real; not imaginary.

3. Solidly built; strong.

4. Ample; sustaining: a substantial breakfast.

5. **Considerable in importance, value, degree, amount, or extent**: won by a substantial margin.

6. Possessing wealth or property; well-to-do.

**Substantially means for the most part**

**Oxford University Press** <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/us/definition/american_english/substantially> **2014**

Substantially

**For the most part; essentially:**

### Credible

**Substantial must be of credible or solid value**

**Uslegal.com**

http://definitions.uslegal.com/s/substantial-evidence-rule/ **2014**

**Substantial**, within the meaning of the substantial evidence rule, **means that the evidence must be of ponderable legal significance. It does not mean simply any evidence. It must be** reasonable in nature, **credible**, **and of solid value**; it must actually be substantial proof of the essentials that the law requires in a particular case. [In re Alcala, 222 Cal. App. 3d 345 (Cal. App. 1st Dist. 1990)]

### Substantially—quantitative definitions

#### Substantial decrease is at least 30-50%

Hantash, 2006, Patent Attorneys & Engineers Lynch Kneblewski - Sâo Paulo

[Feras, 3/16, http://www.freshpatents.com/Method-for-detecting-cystic-fibrosis dt20060316ptan20060057593.php]

[0011] A substantial increase in the amount of a CFTR target segment identified means that the segment has been duplicated while a substantial decrease in the amount of a CFTR target segment identified means that the target segment has been deleted. The term "substantial decrease" or "substantial increase" means a decrease or increase of at least about 30-50%. Thus, deletion of a single CFTR exon would appear in the assay as a signal representing for example of about 50% of the same exon signal from an identically processed sample from an individual with a wildtype CFTR gene. Conversely, amplification of a single exon would appear in the assay as a signal representing for example about 150% of the same exon signal from an identically processed sample from an individual with a wildtype CFTR gene.

#### substantial increase is at least 30%

Bryson, 2001, Circuit Judge, US Court of Appeals Federal Circuit

265 F.3d 1371; 2001 U.S. App. LEXIS 20590; 60 U.S.P.Q.2D (BNA) 1272, 9/19, lexis)

The term "to increase substantially" in claim 1 of the '705 patent refers to the claimed increase achieved by the invention in the relative productivity of the catalyst used in the Fischer-Tropsch process. The specification defines "substantially increased" catalyst activity or productivity as an increase of at least about 30%, more preferably an increase of about 50%, and still more preferably an increase of about 75%. '705 patent, col. 1, ll. 59-63. Based on that language from the specification, the trial court found, and the parties agree, that the term "to increase substantially" requires an increase of at least about 30% in the relative productivity of the catalyst. Notwithstanding that numerical boundary, the trial court found the phrase "to increase substantially" to be indefinite because the court concluded that there were two possible ways to calculate the increase in productivity, the subtraction method and the division method, and the patent did not make clear which of those ways was used in the claim.

#### substantially is at least 90% (substantially all)

Words and Phrases, 2005 (v. 40B, p. 329)

N.H. 1949. The word “substantially” as used in provision of Unemployment Compensation Act that experience rating of an employer may be transferred to an employing unit which acquires the organization, trade, or business, or “substantially” all of the assets thereof, is an elastic term which does not include a definite, fixed amount of percentage, and the transfer does not have to be 100 per cent but cannot be less than 90 per cent in the ordinary situation. R.L. c 218, § 6, subd. F, as added by Laws 1945, c.138, § 16.

#### Substantial means considerable in quantity

Merriam-Webster, 2003 (www.m-w.com)

Main Entry: sub·stan·tial **b** **:** considerable in quantity **:** significantly great <earned a *substantial* wage>

#### substantially means to a great extent or considerably

Wordnet, 2003 (Princeton University, version 2.0,http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/substantially)

substantially

adv 1: to a great extent or degree; "I'm afraid the film was well over budget"; "painting the room white made it seem considerably (or substantially) larger"; "the house has fallen considerably in value"; "the price went up substantially" [syn: well, considerably] 2: in a strong substantial way; "the house was substantially built.”

**A substantial development is worth at least $6400**

**Washington Department of Ecology 13** Department of Ecology, State of Washington 2013

What is "substantial development?" <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/sea/sma/st_guide/administration/substantial_development.html>

Substantial development is defined in RCW 90.58.030(3) (e)¶ **"Substantial development" shall mean any development of which the total cost or fair market value exceeds five thousand dollars, or any development which materially interferes with the normal public use of the water or shorelines of the state.** **The dollar threshold** established in this subsection (3)(e) **must be adjusted for inflation** by the office of financial management every five years, beginning July 1, 2007, based upon changes in the consumer price index during that time period. "Consumer price index" means, for any calendar year, that year's annual average consumer price index, Seattle, Washington area, for urban wage earners and clerical workers, all items, compiled by the bureau of labor and statistics, United States department of labor. The office of financial management must calculate the new dollar threshold and transmit it to the office of the code reviser for publication in the Washington State Register at least one month before the new dollar threshold is to take effect. The following shall not be considered substantial developments for the purpose of this chapter:¶ **On September 1, 2007 the substantial development threshold was increased to $5,718. On September 15, 2012 it was increased to $6,416**.

**Substantial increase is $250 million**

**Smith 14** (Marcia Smith, President of Space and Technology Policy Group Previously she was Director of the Space Studies Board and of the Aeronautics and Space Engineering Board at the U.S. National Research Council (2006-2009), “House Appropriators Propose Substantial Increase for NASA, Including Europa” April 29, 2014 http://www.spacepolicyonline.com/news/house-appropriators-propose-substantial-increase-for-nasa-including-europa)

The House Appropriations Committee released a draft of the FY2015 Commerce-Justice-Science (CJS) bill that will be marked up by the CJS subcommittee tomorrow (April 30). It proposes a substantial increase for NASA compared to the President's request and funding for a robotic mission to Jupiter's moon Europa would be one beneficiary of the increased spending.¶ The subcommittee draft recommendation for NASA is $17,896 million, $435 million above the President's request of $17,461 million. It is about $250 million more than NASA's current (FY2014) appropriated level of $17,647 million.

**Substantial is at least 3.8%**

**CRS 14** (Congressional Research Service, John F. Sargent Jr., Coordinator and Specialist in Science and Technology Policy, “Federal Research and Development Funding: FY2015” June 2, 2014 http://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43580.pdf)

President Obama is requesting $3.786 billion in FY2015 for the NITRD program. This is $114 ¶ million (2.9%) below the FY2014 funding level. The most substantial agency increases in NITRD ¶ funding under the Administration’s FY2015 request are for the DOE ($54 million, 9.3%) and ¶ DOC ($6 million, 3.8%). The President’s budget would reduce NITRD funding at DOD by $146 million (11.9%), DHS by $13 million (13.6%), NASA by $7 million (5.6%), HHS by $6 million ¶ (1-1%), and NSF by $2 million (0.2%).

**Substantial is at least 5.9%**

**CRS 14** (Congressional Research Service, John F. Sargent Jr., Coordinator and Specialist in Science and Technology Policy, “Federal Research and Development Funding: FY2015” June 2, 2014 http://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43580.pdf)

President Obama is proposing $2.501 billion for the USGCRP in FY2015, $12 million (0.5%) ¶ above the FY2014 estimated level of $2.489 billion. The most substantial agency increases in ¶ USGCRP funding under the Administration’s FY2014 request are for DOE ($29 million, 13.4%), ¶ DOC ($19 million, 5.9%), and DOI ($18 million, 34.3%).The most significant decreases in ¶ USGCRP funding are for NASA ($39 million, 2.7%) and USDA ($23 million, 20.7%).

**Substantial is at least 6%**

**CRS 14** (Congressional Research Service, John F. Sargent Jr., Coordinator and Specialist in Science and Technology Policy, “Federal Research and Development Funding: FY2015” June 2, 2014 http://fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R43580.pdf)

¶ RRA is the largest NSF account and the primary source of research funding at the NSF. The ¶ Administration seeks $5.807 billion in funding for RRA in FY2015, or about $1 million less than ¶ the FY2014 estimate. Six of eight RRA subaccounts would shift (up or down) by less than 2%. ¶ Two accounts, Social, Behavioral and Economic Sciences (SBE) and the U.S. Arctic Research ¶ Commission (USARC) would increase by more substantial amounts: 6.0% and 8.1%, ¶ respectively. SBE would receive the largest increase in dollar terms. The Administration seeks a ¶ $15 million increase over FY2014 estimated levels for SBE in FY2015. Most of the additional ¶ funding ($11 million) would support the work of the National Center for Science and Engineering ¶ Statistics (NCSES), which among other things, publishes the widely cited, bi-annual sourcebook ¶ for science and engineering statistics, Science and Engineering Indicators.¶ 65 FY2015 funding for SBE’s Political Science program, which has been the subject of debate and controversy in the ¶ 113th Congress, would be around $9 million.66 This funding level is equal to the FY2014 estimate.

## Increase

### General

#### Increase means to make greater in size, amount or degree

Google Online Dictionary 10

Accessed August 4, 2010, http://www.google.com/search?client=safari&rls=en&q=define:++increase&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8,

Definitions of increase on the Web:¶ wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn:¶ addition: a quantity that is added; "there was an addition to property taxes this year"; "they recorded the cattle's gain in weight over a period of weeks"¶ a change resulting in an increase; "the increase is scheduled for next month"¶ a process of becoming larger or longer or more numerous or more important; "the increase in unemployment"; "the growth of population"¶ become bigger or greater in amount; "The amount of work increased"¶ the amount by which something increases; "they proposed an increase of 15 percent in the fare"¶ make bigger or more; "The boss finally increased her salary"; "The university increased the number of students it admitted"¶ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Increase\_(knitting):¶ In knitting, an increase is the creation of one or more new stitches, which may be done by various methods with distinctive looks.¶ en.wiktionary.org/wiki/increase:¶ An amount by which a quantity is increased; For a quantity, the act or process of becoming larger; to become larger; To make (a quantity) larger¶ wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn¶ increased - made greater in size or amount or degree¶ wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn:¶ increasing - becoming greater or larger; "increasing prices" ¶ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Increasing:¶ Increasing - In mathematics, a monotonic function (or monotone function) is a function which preserves the given order. This concept first arose in calculus, and was later generalized to the more abstract setting of order theory.¶ www.nativeseednetwork.org/article\_view¶ The sowing and growing out of seed from a given source for the purpose of creating a larger volume of seed.¶ www.betterbee.com/resources/glossary.html¶ to add to the number of colonies, usually by dividing those on hand.¶ www.beeclass.com/DTS/dictionary.htm¶ The act of increasing the number of hives one owns. This is done by: division, purchasing new hives, starting new hives with packages or nuc's.¶ uncyclopedia.wikia.com/wiki/Winston\_Peters¶ number of florists by 50%.¶

#### Increase means to make greater in size, amount or degree

**Google Online Dictionary 10** Accessed August 4, 2010

http://www.google.com/search?client=safari&rls=en&q=define:++increase&ie=UTF-8&oe=UTF-8,

Definitions of increase on the Web:

wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn:

addition: a quantity that is added; "there was an addition to property taxes this year"; "they recorded the cattle's gain in weight over a period of weeks"

a change resulting in an increase; "the increase is scheduled for next month"

a process of becoming larger or longer or more numerous or more important; "the increase in unemployment"; "the growth of population"

become bigger or greater in amount; "The amount of work increased"

the amount by which something increases; "they proposed an increase of 15 percent in the fare"

make bigger or more; "The boss finally increased her salary"; "The university increased the number of students it admitted"

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Increase\_(knitting):

In knitting, an increase is the creation of one or more new stitches, which may be done by various methods with distinctive looks.

en.wiktionary.org/wiki/increase:

An amount by which a quantity is increased; For a quantity, the act or process of becoming larger; to become larger; To make (a quantity) larger

wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn

**increased - made greater in size or amount or degree**

wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn:

increasing - becoming greater or larger; "increasing prices"

en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Increasing:

Increasing - In mathematics, a monotonic function (or monotone function) is a function which preserves the given order. This concept first arose in calculus, and was later generalized to the more abstract setting of order theory.

www.nativeseednetwork.org/article\_view

The sowing and growing out of seed from a given source for the purpose of creating a larger volume of seed.

www.betterbee.com/resources/glossary.html

to add to the number of colonies, usually by dividing those on hand.

www.beeclass.com/DTS/dictionary.htm

The act of increasing the number of hives one owns. This is done by: division, purchasing new hives, starting new hives with packages or nuc's.

uncyclopedia.wikia.com/wiki/Winston\_Peters

number of florists by 50%.

**Augment Numbers/Quantity**

#### INCREASE MEANS AUGMENTATION IN NUMBERS

DICTIONARY.COM UNABRIDGED v1.1, “Increase,” based on the Random House Unabridged Dictionary, 2006, <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/increase>, accessed 5-7-08.

in·crease 5. growth or augmentation in numbers, size, strength, quality, etc.: the increase of crime.

#### ‘INCREASE’ MEANS A QUANTITY IS ADDED

WORDNET 3.0, Princeton University, “Increase,” 2006, <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/increase>, accessed 5-7-08.

noun¶ 1. a quantity that is added; "there was an addition to property taxes this year"; "they recorded the cattle's gain in weight over a period of weeks" [syn: addition]

#### ‘INCREASE’ MEANS TO MAKE MORE NUMEROUS

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY, Second Edition, 1989, electronic version.

2. To grow in numbers, become more numerous or frequent, to multiply; esp. by propagation.

#### ‘INCREASE’ MEANS TO MAKE MORE NUMEROUS

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY, Second Edition, 1989, electronic version.

7. a. To make more numerous, augment the number of, multiply.

#### ‘INCREASE MEANS TO BECOME BIGGER IN AMOUNT

WORDNET 3.0, Princeton University, “Increase,” 2006, <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/increase>, accessed 5-7-08.

1. become bigger or greater in amount; "The amount of work increased" [ant: decrease]

#### ‘INCREASE’ MEANS TO MAKE BIGGER

WORDNET 3.0, Princeton University, “Increase,” 2006, <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/increase>, accessed 5-7-08.

2. make bigger or more; "The boss finally increased her salary"; "The university increased the number of students it admitted" [ant: decrease]

#### ‘INCREASE’ MEANS TO MAKE GREATER IN AMOUNT

WEBSTER’S REVISED UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, “Increase,” 1998, <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/increase>, accessed 5-7-08.

Increase¶ In\*crease"\, v. t. To augment or make greater in bulk, quantity, extent, value, or amount, etc.; to add to; to extend; to lengthen; to enhance; to aggravate; as, to increase one's possessions, influence.

#### ‘INCREASE’ MEANS TO BECOME GREATER OR LARGER

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, “Increase,” 2006, <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/increase>, accessed 5-7-08.

in·crease 1. To become greater or larger.

#### 'INCREASE' MEANS GROWTH IN NUMBERS

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, Fourth Edition, 2009, http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/increase, accessed 6-12-09.

in.crease –noun¶ 5. growth or augmentation in numbers, size, strength, quality, etc.: the increase of crime.

#### ‘INCREASE’ MEANS TO MAKE GREATER OR LARGER

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, “Increase,” 2006, <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/increase>, accessed 5-7-08.

in·creasev. tr.¶ To make greater or larger.

**Make Greater/Larger**

#### ‘INCREASE’ MEANS TO MAKE GREATER IN SIZE, AMOUNT OR DEGREE

CONCISE OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY, ELEVENTH EDITION REVISED, “Increase v.,” ed. C. Soanes & A. Stevenson, 2006, Oxford Reference Online.

increase¶ → v. ¶ / n'kri:s/ make or become greater in size, amount, or degree.

#### INCREASE MEANS TO MAKE GREATER IN SIZE, AMOUNT, INTENSITY OR DEGREE

NEW OXFORD AMERICAN DICTIONARY, SECOND EDITION, “Increase v.,” ed. E. McKean, 2005, Oxford Reference Online.

increase¶ → v. in'krs¶ become or make greater in size, amount, intensity, or degree: [intrans.] car use is increasing at an alarming rate | [trans.] we are aiming to increase awareness of social issues | [as adj.] (increasing) the increasing numbers of students.

#### INCREASE MEANS TO MAKE GREATER IN NUMBER OR SIZE

DICTIONARY.COM UNABRIDGED v1.1, “Increase,” based on the Random House Unabridged Dictionary, 2006, <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/increase>, accessed 5-7-08.

in·crease 1. to make greater, as in number, size, strength, or quality; augment; add to: to increase taxes.

#### ‘INCREASE’ MEANS TO MAKE GREATER IN QUALITY

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY, Second Edition, 1989, electronic version.

3. To become greater in some specified quality or respect; to grow or advance in.

#### ‘INCREASE’ MEANS TO MAKE GREATER IN AMOUNT OR DEGREE

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY, Second Edition, 1989, electronic version.

6. a. To cause to wax or grow; to make greater in amount or degree; to augment, enlarge, extend, intensify.

#### ‘INCREASE’ MEANS TO MAKE GREATER IN SIZE

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY, Second Edition, 1989, electronic version.

I. Intransitive senses. 1. To become greater in size, amount, duration, or degree; to be enlarged, extended, or intensified; to wax, grow.

#### INCREASE MEANS TO BECOME GREATER

DICTIONARY.COM UNABRIDGED v1.1, “Increase,” based on the Random House Unabridged Dictionary, 2006, <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/increase>, accessed 5-7-08.

in·crease –verb (used without object)¶ 2. to become greater, as in number, size, strength, or quality: Sales of automobiles increased last year.

#### 'INCREASE' MEANS TO MAKE LARGER IN QUANTITY

WIKTIONARY, "Increase," accessed June 12, 2009, http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/increase.

Verb¶ to increase (third-person singular simple present increases, present participle increasing, simple past and past participle increased)¶ 1. (intransitive, of a quantity) to become larger..

#### ‘INCREASE’ IS THE ACT OR PROCESS OF BECOMING LARGER

WIKTIONARY, “Increase,” no date, <http://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/increase>, accesse 5-7-08.

increase (plural increases) 2. For a quantity, the act or process of becoming larger

#### ‘INCREASE’ MEANS INCREMENT

WORDS AND PHRASES, Permanent Edition, 1969, v. 20A, p. 383.

Mere growth or increment of value in investments is not gain or profit taxable as income; “increment” and “increase” having the same meaning in this connection.

#### ‘INCREASE’ MEANS ADDITION

WORDS AND PHRASES, Permanent Edition, 1969, v. 20A, p. 383.

Where chattel mortage or grocery business provided that all “increase” of certain stock made and purchased by mortaggor is to be included under terms of mortage, the word “increase” was intended to refer to any addition or incrase to such stock made by the mortagor after execution of mortage, word “increase” meaning that which results from or is produced by increasing, an addition or increment.

#### ‘INCREASE’ MEANS ENLARGEMENT OR GROWTH

WORDS AND PHRASES, Permanent Edition, 1969, v. 20A, p. 383.

Word “increase” means enlargement, growth, development, increment, addition, accession, extension, production, profit, interest, issue, offspring.

#### ‘INCREASE’ IS SYNONYMOUS WITH AUGMENT

WORDS AND PHRASES, Permanent Edition, 1969, v. 20A, p. 385.

The term” increase” is the synonym of “augment” or “aggravate.”

#### ‘INCREASE’ MEANS TO MAKE LARGER

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY, Second Edition, 1989, electronic version.

increase, v.¶ I. Intransitive senses. 1. To become greater in size, amount, duration, or degree; to be enlarged, extended, or intensified; to wax, grow.

#### ‘INCREASE’ MEANS TO AUGMENT THE NUMBER

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY, Second Edition, 1989, electronic version.

increase, v.¶ 7. a. To make more numerous, augment the number of, multiply. b. To make fruitful; to cause to yield increase. Obs. nonce-use. 8.

#### ‘INCREASE’ MEANS TO MAKE GREATER

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE: FOURTH EDITION, 2000. Available from the World Wide Web at: [www.dictionary.com](http://www.dictionary.com), accessed 3/31/06.

1. To become greater or larger. 2. To multiply; reproduce.

#### ‘INCREASE’ MEANS TO GROW OR AUGMENT

BALLENTINE’S LAW DICTIONARY, Third Edition, 1969, ed. W.A. Anderson, p. 605.

increase. Verb: Deriving from the Latin “crescere”; to grow. To augment in size or in value. Anno: 32 ALR 854. Nou: Growth or aumentation; amount of growth.

#### ‘INCREASE’ MEANS TO MAKE GREATER

MERRIAM-WEBSTER ONLINE DICTIONARY. Available from the World Wide Web at: www.webster.com/dictionary/increasing, accessed 3/31/06.

Function: verb inflected Form(s): in·creased; in·creas·ing¶ intransitive senses 1 : to become progressively greater (as in size, amount, number, or intensity) 2 : to multiply by the production of young¶ transitive senses 1 : to make greater : AUGMENT 2 obsolete : ENRICH

#### 'INCREASE' MEANS TO AUGMENT IN SIZE

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, Fourth Edition, 2009, http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/increase, accessed 6-12-09.

in.crease

–verb (used with object)¶ 1. to make greater, as in number, size, strength, or quality; augment; add to: to increase taxes.¶ –verb (used without object)

**Qualitative Improvement**

#### ‘INCREASE’ MEANS QUALITATIVE ADVANCEMENT

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY, Second Edition, 1989, electronic version.

increase, v. 3. To become greater in some specified quality or respect; to grow or advance in.

#### ‘INCREASE’ MEAN TO AUGMENT IN SOME QUALITY

OXFORD ENGLISH DICTIONARY, Second Edition, 1989, electronic version.

increase, v.To make greater in some specified quality or respect. Const. in, also formerly with. Now rare or Obs.

#### 'INCREASE' CAN INCLUDE QUALITY

AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, Fourth Edition, 2009, http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/increase, accessed 6-12-09.

in.crease–verb (used with object)¶ to become greater, as in number, size, strength, or quality: Sales of automobiles increased last year.

## It’s

**Possessive**

**“Its” implies belonging to the subject**

**American Heritage Dictionary 2k** (The American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition, 2000, Houghton Mifflin Company) PS

of, belonging to, or associated in some way with it: its left rear wheel.

**“Its” indicates possession**

**Oxford English Dictionary ND** <http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/100354?redirectedFrom=its#eid> PS

A. adj. Possessive adjective (determiner) corresponding to it pron. (originally the possessive use of the genitive of the pronoun).¶ Of it; which belongs or relates to it. Also refl.: of itself; which belongs or relates to itself, its own.

**Relation**

**“Its” means relating to itself**

**Oxford English Dictionary ND** <http://www.oed.com/view/Entry/100354?redirectedFrom=its#eid> PS

A. adj. Possessive adjective (determiner) corresponding to it pron. (originally the possessive use of the genitive of the pronoun).¶ Of it; which belongs or relates to it. Also refl.: of itself; which belongs or relates to itself, its own.

## Non-Military

**Civilian**

1. **Defintion--Non-Military operations must be civilian**

**Oxford Dictionary ’14** 6/22/14 SB

http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/us/definition/american\_english/nonmilitary

Non-Military: Not belonging to, characteristic of, or involving the armed forces; civilian: the widespread destruction of nonmilitary targets

**Nonmilitary means disregarding the military or soldiers.**

**Mnemonic Dictionary 2013** <http://mnemonicdictionary.com/word/nonmilitary>

(adj) not associated with soldiers or the military

**Categories**

**Non-Military actions are political, economic, environmental, social, or cultural.**

**OSCE 12** (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe) “OSCE Guide on Non-military

CBMS – confidence building measures” 6/22/14 SB

<http://www.osce.org/cpc/91082?download=true>

There is no commonly accepted definition for CBMs in general and for non-military CBMs in particular. For the purposes of this Guide**, non-military** confidence building **measures are action**s or processes **undertaken** **in all phases of the conflict cycle and across the three dimensions of security in political, economic, environmental, social or cultural fields** with the aim of increasing transparency and the level of trust and confidence between two or more conflicting parties to prevent inter-State and/or intra-state conflicts from emerging, or (Re-) escalating and to pave the way for lasting conflict settlement.

**Environmental policies are non-military.**

**OSCE 12** (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe) “OSCE Guide on Non-military

CBMS – confidence building measures” 6/22/14 SB

<http://www.osce.org/cpc/91082?download=true>

**Environmental Non-Military CBMs can include** collaborative planning and training in joint **response to natural disasters** (such as earthquakes, floods, and prolonged drought) and man made disaster (such as fires and toxic spills.) Other examples of environmental CBMs include **the management of shared water resources,** forestry **and** other natural resources. Measures that have a trans-boundary focus (in terms of state and community boundaries) can have confidence building functions if they address interdependencies and offer concrete incentives for the community/State representatives to co-operate. **Issues In the environmental field** **can have the advantage of being seen as non-sensitive and thus politically safe.**

**Coastguard Non-Military**

**The Coast Guard is part of the DHS – it’s not a real military branch**

Laura **Northrop** August 17, **2012** (editor for the Consumerist) 6/22/14 SB

http://consumerist.com/2012/08/17/memo-to-u-s-airways-employees-the-coast-guard-is-part-of-the-military/

The United States Coast Guard is part of the Department of Homeland Security rather than the Department of Defense. This distinction probably wasn’t what a U.S. Airways employee had in mind when refusing to waive Jennifer’s baggage fees, though. Jennifer was returning to her station from a trip to visit family, but the employee insisted that she had to pay a baggage fee like civilians do, because the Coast Guard isn’t part of the military.

### Armed Forces

#### “Military” is the armed forces

AHD 14 – American Heritage Dictionary, “military”, https://education.yahoo.com/reference/dictionary/entry/military

mil·i·tar·y audio (ml-tr) KEY

ADJECTIVE:

Of, relating to, or characteristic of members of the armed forces: a military bearing; military attire.

Performed or supported by the armed forces: military service.

Of or relating to war: military operations.

Of or relating to land forces.

Collins 14 – Collins English Dictionary, “military”, http://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/military

(ˈmɪlɪtərɪ Pronunciation for military ; -trɪ)

Definitions

adjective

of or relating to the armed forces (esp the army), warlike matters, etc

of, characteristic of, or about soldiers

**Military Objectives**

**“Military Objectives” must be defined to understand “non-military objectives.”**

**ICRC** (International Committee of the Red Cross) **’14** “Practice Relating to Rule 8. Definition of Military Objectives” 6/22/14 SB

<http://www.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v2_cou_il_rule8_sectiona>

State practice establishes this rule as a norm of customary international law applicable in both international and non-international armed conflicts. **The definition of civilian objects has to be read together with the definition of military objectives**: only those objects that qualify as military objectives may be attacked; other objects are protected against attack.

**Definitions of a military objective change during times of war.**

**ICRC** (International Committee of the Red Cross) **’14** “Practice Relating to Rule 8. Definition of Military Objectives” 6/22/14 SB

<http://www.icrc.org/customary-ihl/eng/docs/v2_cou_il_rule8_sectiona>

**A military target** for attack is a target that, through its nature, content or use **would make an effective contribution to** the **military actions** of the other side, and the neutralisation thereof would give the attacker a clear military advantage. A soldier is an obvious military target, while a little girl playing on the swings in the playground is certainly not. **A clear military target is**, for example, an enemy position and a clear civilian target is a playground. However, in between these two extremes lie a whole spectrum of examples that are less clear-cut. **For example**, **a factory that produces steel and that is used to built tanks, and a factory that produces the raw materials used in the production of gunpowder**. Discussions regarding the distinction between military and non-military targets, and how far it might [be] possible to stretch the limits are very extensive in the modern era. These questions intensified during World War II, when air forces were involved in the extensive bombing of infrastructure. **In** that **war the definition of a military target became overextended** and were also applied to telecommunications centres, steel factories, power stations, strategic installations and more.

**Military Groups/Tech**

**NOAA is a reserve military entity**

**NOAA Commissioned Corps** Februrary 21, **2014** “ About NOAA Corps” 6/22/14 SB

http://www.noaacorps.noaa.gov/about/about.html

The Corps' Mission: Provide officers technically competent to assume positions of leadership and command in the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and Department of Commerce (DOC) programs and in the Armed Forces during times of war or national emergency.¶ Discipline and flexibility are inherent in the Corps personnel system. Officers are trained for positions of leadership and command in the operation of ships and aircraft; in the conduct of field projects on land, at and under the sea, and in the air; in the management of NOAA observational and support facilities; as members or leaders of research efforts; and in the management of various organizational elements throughout NOAA.

**Dual Use technology is civilian.**

Daniel **Perry** 3/05/**14** (US Naval Research Academy) “Navy Transitions Global Ocean Forecast System for Public Use’’ 6/22/14 SB

http://www.nrl.navy.mil/media/news-releases/2014/navy-transitions-global-ocean-forecast-system-for-public-use

The U.S. Naval Research Laboratory (NRL) and the National Center for Environmental Prediction (NCEP) within the National Ocean and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) have entered into a formal agreement that results in NCEP using Navy developed global ocean forecast model technology to make environmental ocean forecasts for public use.¶ ¶ Navy Global Ocean Forecast SystemThis Image from the Navy Global Ocean Forecast System (GOFS) portrays sea surface temperature (SST) on January 15, 2014. The warm tropical waters can be seen to flow through the Gulf of Mexico and northward along the eastern U.S. seaboard where the Gulf Stream separates at Cape Hatteras, off the coast of North Carolina, and flows to the east. This warm water 'conveyer-belt' alters the ice cover across the north Atlantic. Without the ocean transport of heat, global climate and weather would be dramatically changed. ¶ (Photo: U.S. Naval Research Laboratory — Oceanography Division) ¶ "Development of an advanced global ocean prediction system has been a long-term Navy interest," said Dr. Gregg Jacobs, head, NRL Ocean Dynamics and Prediction Branch. "This use of Navy developed systems for global ocean forecasting represents dual use technology that will benefit civilian interests and is an excellent example of the cutting edge research that is enabled through Navy sponsored investments."¶ ¶ The ability to operationally predict the ocean environment and provide this critical information had been developed within the Navy through the Office of Naval Research (ONR) and NRL research and development (R&D) investments along with Oceanographer of the Navy investments resulting in the transition of systems to the Naval Oceanographic Office (NAVOCEANO

**Non-Military Groups/Tech**

**Dual use technology is different from military technology**

**State Department 14** US Department of State 2014 Common Dual-Use and Military Control Lists of the EU

<http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2009/june/tradoc_143390.pdf>

Establishing and implementing effective strategic trade controls are imperative to stopping the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons. One component of effective strategic trade controls is the adoption of control lists which meet international standards. Control lists outline which goods should be controlled due to proliferation concerns. **Typically, control lists fall into two categories, dual-use and military.**

**Goods and technologies are classified as military goods if they are designed specifically for military use**, such as small arms, armed vehicles and protective equipment. **Goods and technologies are considered to be dual-use when they can be used for both civil and military purposes**, such as special materials, sensors and lasers, and high-end electronics.

**Sanctions**

**Non military includes sanctions**

Alex de **Waal** and Rakiya **Omaar** 19**94** (Alex de Waal is executive director of the World Peace Foundation and a research professor at Tufts University. Rakiya Omaar is director of the human rights organisation Africa Watch. March/April 1994 “Can Military Intervention be ‘Humanitarian Intervention’?” http://www.merip.org/mer/mer187/can-military-intervention-be-humanitarian)

Humanitarian intervention can, in fact, take a variety of forms: material assistance (through relief aid), sanctions (coercive, non-military pressure to end abusive practices) and, finally, the dispatch of military forces to remedy a human disaster. Intervention in the form of material relief is difficult and rarely done well. This fact is obscured by the uncritical publicity given to the efforts of relief organizations. Assistance given for the best motives can have counterproductive consequences. For example, generous aid to help refugees, just like other forms of aid, can be used to prop up an authoritarian government or to enrich elites. The list of major recipients of US aid in sub-Saharan Africa -- Sudan, Zaire, Liberia, Ethiopia and Kenya, with Somalia receiving the highest amount per capita -- scarcely testifies to success in promoting stability or long-term economic development. In situations of conflict, assistance is even more problematic since it is likely to have strategic military significance. The large-scale provision of aid to Ethiopia in the mid-1980s helped to make possible counterinsurgency campaigns that were deeply damaging to the rural poor. Food aid has fed wars in Africa wherever it has gone. Both sides in most conflicts feed their armies, at least in part, from food aid, and armies use food to attract civilian populations to areas they control. The presence of Western relief agencies can give spurious humanitarian credentials to military operations designed to displace and impoverish rural communities.

## Exploration

**Analysis**

**Exploration is thorough analysis of a subject or theme**

**Oxford English Dictionary No Date** (<http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/english/exploration>) PS

Thorough analysis of a subject or theme:an exploration of the religious dimensions of our lives

**Exploration only requires consideration of a subject**

**Princeton WordNet 3** (WordNet 3.0, 2003, Princeton University) PS

3. exploration - a systematic consideration; "he called for a careful exploration of the consequences"¶ consideration - the process of giving careful thought to something

**Humans Not Necessary**

**Ocean exploration should be autonomous**

**Mcnutt 13** (Marcia, Accelerating Ocean Exploration, ¶ Science, August 30, 2013, http://people.stfx.ca/rscrosat/trs14.pdf) PS

As a first step, **future exploration should make** better **use of autonomous plat- forms** that are equipped with a broader array of in situ sensors, **for lower-cost data gathering.** Fortunately, new, more nimble, and easily deployed platforms are avail- able, ranging from $200 kits for build-your-own remotely operated vehicles to long- range **autonomous underwater vehicles** (AUVs), **solar-powered autonomous plat- forms, autonomous boats**, AUVs that operate cooperatively in swarming behavior through the use of artificial intelligence, and gliders that can cross entire oceans. New in situ chemical and biological sensors allow the probing of ocean processes in real time in ways not possible if samples are processed later in laboratories.

**Ships Not Necessary**

**Ocean exploration excludes ships**

**McNutt 13** “Accelerating Ocean Exploration,” Marcia McNutt. December 12, 2013. (http://www.innovation.ca/sites/default/files/Rome2013/files/Science%20Editorial%20on%20Ocean%20Exploration,%20August%202013.pdf)

LAST MONTH, A DISTINGUISHED GROUP OF OCEAN RESEARCHERS AND EXPLORERS CONVENED IN¶ Long Beach, California, at the Aquarium of the Pacifi c to assess progress and future prospects¶ in ocean exploration. Thirteen years ago, U.S. President Clinton challenged a similar¶ group to provide a blueprint for ocean exploration and discovery. Since then, the fundamental¶ rationale has not changed: to collect high-quality data on the physics, chemistry,¶ biology, and geology of the oceans that can be used to answer known questions as well as¶ those we do not yet know enough to pose, to develop new instruments and systems to explore¶ the ocean in new dimensions, and to engage a new generation of youth in science and technology.¶ Recently, however, exploration has taken on a more urgent imperative: to record the¶ substantial changes occurring in largely undocumented regions of the ocean. With half of the¶ ocean more than 10 kilometers from the nearest depth sounding, ecosystem function in the¶ deep sea still a mystery, and no fi rst-order baseline for many globally¶ important ocean processes, the current pace of exploration is woefully¶ inadequate to address this daunting task, especially as the planet¶ responds to changes in climate. To meet this challenge, future **ocean¶ exploration must depart dramatically from** the **classical ship-based¶ expeditions** of the past devoted to mapping and sampling.

**Global**

**Ocean exploration must engage the global community**

**NRC 3** (National Research Council, Exploration of the Seas: Voyage into the Unknown, The National Academies Press, 2003) PS

Ocean exploration provides rich content that easily captures the imagination of people of all ages. Any **ocean exploration** effort **should seek to**: ¶ • bring new discoveries to the public in ways that infuse exploration into their daily lives and capture the inherent human interest in the ocean; • **enfranchise the global community in ocean exploration**; and • develop and foster collaborations among scientists and educators in ocean exploration. ¶ Strong education and outreach programs with global applications should be incorporated into the exploration program. **Capacity building—**not only **to multiply the program's usefulness**, but also to develop and conduct international ocean exploration**—must be integral to** national and international **ocean exploration programs.**

**Ocean exploration must have global applications**

**NRC 3** (National Research Council, Exploration of the Seas: Voyage into the Unknown, The National Academies Press, 2003) PS

Ocean exploration provides rich content that easily captures the imagination of people of all ages. Any **ocean exploration** effort **should seek** to: ¶ • bring new discoveries to the public in ways that infuse exploration into their daily lives and capture the inherent human interest in the ocean; • enfranchise the global community in ocean exploration; and • develop and foster collaborations among scientists and educators in ocean exploration. ¶ Strong **education and outreach programs with global applications** should be incorporated into the exploration program. **Capacity building—**not only **to multiply the program's usefulness**, but also to develop and conduct international ocean exploration**—must be integral to** national and international **ocean exploration programs.**

**Ocean exploration must be multilateral**

**NRC 3** (National Research Council, Exploration of the Seas: Voyage into the Unknown, The National Academies Press, 2003) PS

Recommendation: A coordinated, broadly-based **ocean exploration** effort that meets the highest standards of scientific excellence should be aggressively pursued. An ocean exploration program **should** be initiated and contain the following characteristics, or goals, which can also be used to gauge its ultimate success:¶ The **program should be global and multidisciplinary.**¶ **The program must receive international support**.¶ The program should consider all three spatial dimensions as well as time.¶ The program should seek to discover new living and nonliving resources in the ocean.¶ The program should include development of new tools, probes, sensors, and systems for multidisciplinary ocean exploration.¶ The program should reach out to improve literacy pertaining to ocean science and management issues for learners of all ages to maximize the impact for research, commercial, regulatory, and educational benefits.¶ The program should standardize sampling, data management, and dissemination.

**Public**

**Ocean exploration must engage the public**

**NRC 3** (National Research Council, Exploration of the Seas: Voyage into the Unknown, The National Academies Press, 2003) PS

**Ocean exploration provides rich content** that easily captures the imagination of people of all ages. **Any ocean exploration effort should seek to**: ¶ • **bring new discoveries to the public** in ways that infuse exploration into their daily lives and capture the inherent human interest in the ocean; • enfranchise the global community in ocean exploration; and • develop and foster collaborations among scientists and educators in ocean exploration. ¶ Strong education and outreach programs with global applications should be incorporated into the exploration program. Capacity building—not only to multiply the program's usefulness, but also to develop and conduct international ocean exploration—must be integral to national and international ocean exploration programs.

**Unfamiliarity**

**Exploration implies unfamiliarity**

**Collins English Dictionary 9** (Complete & Unabridged 10th Edition, 2009, William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd., HarperCollins) PS

1. the act or process of exploring¶ 2. med examination of an organ or part for diagnostic purposes¶ 3. an organized trip into unfamiliar regions, esp for scientific purposes; expedition

**Exploration is to discover**

**Princeton WordNet 3** (WordNet 3.0, 2003, Princeton University) PS

Noun 1. exploration - to travel for the purpose of discovery

**Exploration is for the purpose of discovery—must find something completely unknown**

**NOAA 1** “Discovering Earth's Final Frontier: A U.S. Strategy for Ocean Exploration,” NOAA. February 15, 2001. (http://oceanservice.noaa.gov/websites/retiredsites/oceanpanel.pdf)

Navy definition: Ocean Exploration¶ Systematic examination for the purposes of discovery; cataloging/¶ documenting what one finds; boldly going where no one has gone before;¶ providing an initial knowledge base for hypothesis-based science and for¶ exploitation.

**Exploration must explore uncharted territory**

**Yamauchi 7** “A Frontier-Based Approach for Autonomous Exploration,” Brian Yamauchi. Navy Center for Applied Research in Artiﬁcial Intelligence. 2007.( http://www.robotfrontier.com/papers/cira97.pdf)

The central question in exploration is: Given what you¶ know about the world, where should you move to gain as¶ much new information as possible? Initially, you know¶ nothing except what you can see from where you’re standing.¶ You want to build a map that describes as much of the¶ world as possible, and you want to build this map as¶ quickly as possible.¶ The central idea behind frontier-based exploration is:¶ To gain the most new information about the world, move to¶ the boundary between open space and uncharted territory.

**Organization**

**Exploration is organized**

**Collins English Dictionary 9** (Complete & Unabridged 10th Edition, William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, HarperCollins) PS

1. the act or process of exploring¶ 2. med examination of an organ or part for diagnostic purposes¶ 3. an organized trip into unfamiliar regions, esp for scientific purposes; expedition

**Ocean exploration must be organized and systematic**

**USCOP 4** (U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy, Testimony Before the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy: Synthesis Indexed by Policy Topic¶ Appendix 1 to An Ocean Blueprint for the 21st Century, 2004, <http://www.arlis.org/docs/vol1/C/OceanPolicy/746213902.pdf>) PS

The following Federal agencies should be involved in a program in ocean exploration: NSF, the¶ Navy, NOAA, and NASA. The following agencies’ participation must be encouraged: U.S.¶ Geological Survey, the Minerals Management Service, the Environmental Protection Agency, and¶ the Department of Energy. The program in **ocean exploration must** bediscovery-based, **have a vision and be conducted in an organized and systematic manner**, and must be inclusive. (McNutt)

**Economy**

**Exploration requires economic gain**

**Macmillan Online Dictionary 9** (Macmillan Publishers Limited, 2009, <http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/american/exploration>) PS

exploration – definition a trip to a place to learn about it or to search for something valuable such as oil¶ the future of space exploration¶ oil/gas/mineral exploration¶ exploration of: Exploration of the solar system began in the 19th century.

**Discovery**

**Ocean exploration implies scientific study**

**AHSD 2** (The American Heritage Science Dictionary, 2002, Houghton Mifflin) PS

The scientific study of oceans, the life that inhabits them, and their physical characteristics, including the depth and extent of ocean waters, their movement and chemical makeup, and the topography and composition of the ocean floors. Oceanography also includes ocean exploration. Also called oceanology .

**Ocean exploration must seek to discover new resources**

**NRC 3** (National Research Council, Exploration of the Seas: Voyage into the Unknown, The National Academies Press, 2003) PS

Recommendation: A coordinated, broadly-based **ocean exploration** effort that meets the highest standards of scientific excellence should be aggressively pursued. An ocean exploration program should be initiated and contain the following characteristics, or goals, which can also be used to gauge its ultimate success:¶ The program should be global and multidisciplinary.¶ The program must receive international support.¶ The program should consider all three spatial dimensions as well as time.¶ The program **should seek to discover new living and nonliving resources in the ocean**.¶ The program should include development of new tools, probes, sensors, and systems for multidisciplinary ocean exploration.¶ The program should reach out to improve literacy pertaining to ocean science and management issues for learners of all ages to maximize the impact for research, commercial, regulatory, and educational benefits.¶ The program should standardize sampling, data management, and dissemination.

### Development

**Ocean exploration must be a precursor to development**

**NAS 69** “The International Decade of Ocean Exploration,” National Academy of Sciences. 1969. (http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CZIC-gc11-o25-1969/html/CZIC-gc11-o25-1969.htm)

The term "International Decade of Ocean Exploration@' can be inter-¶ preted very broadly. Thus the Steering Committee gave early considera-¶ tion to the features that could serve to distinguish programs of the¶ Decade from the whole of ocean science and engineering. A broad state-¶ ment of the basic objectives of the Decade was developed, as follows:¶ To achieve more comprehensive knowledge of ocean characteristics¶ and their changes and more profound understanding of oceanic pro-¶ cesses for the purpose of more effective utilization of the ocean and its¶ resources.¶ The emphasis on utilization was considered of primary importance.¶ In contrast to the total spectrum of oceanography and ocean engineering,¶ the principal focus of Decade activities would be on exploration effort in¶ support of such objectives as (a) increased net yield from ocean re-sources, (b) prediction and enhanced control of natural phenomena, and¶ (c) improved quality of the marine environment. Thus Decade investiga-¶ tions should be identifiably relevant to some aspect of ocean utilization.

**Ocean exploration requires developing new systems**

**NRC 3** (National Research Council, Exploration of the Seas: Voyage into the Unknown, The National Academies Press, 2003) PS

Recommendation: A coordinated, broadly-based **ocean exploration** effort that meets the highest standards of scientific excellence should be aggressively pursued. An ocean exploration program should be initiated and contain the following characteristics, or goals, which can also be used to gauge its ultimate success:¶ The program should be global and multidisciplinary.¶ The program must receive international support.¶ The program should consider all three spatial dimensions as well as time.¶ The program should seek to discover new living and nonliving resources in the ocean.¶ The program **should include development of new tools, probes, sensors, and systems** for multidisciplinary ocean exploration.¶ The program should reach out to improve literacy pertaining to ocean science and management issues for learners of all ages to maximize the impact for research, commercial, regulatory, and educational benefits.¶ The program should standardize sampling, data management, and dissemination.

**Technology Development**

**Exploration must require development of technology**

**NOAA 10** “DISCOVERING EARTH’S FINAL FRONTIER: A U.S. STRATEGY FOR OCEAN EXPLORATION,” NOAA October 10, 2010. (http://explore.noaa.gov/sites/OER/Documents/about-oer/program-review/presidents-panel-on-ocean-exploration-report.pdf)

THE OCEAN EXPLORATION PROGRAM¶ SHOULD CHALLENGE EXISTING¶ TECHNOLOGY. Just as space exploration has¶ become a leading arena for technology development¶ and transfer, ocean exploration must use the latest ¶ capabilities and should provide an incentive for¶ creating new tools. Technology partnerships with ¶ the petroleum and oil service industries could,¶ for example, tap into their already massive invest-¶ ments in deep-water and ocean technologies.¶ All technologies should be brought to bear — human¶ occupied submersibles: remotely operated vehicles¶ (ROVs); and autonomous underwater vehicles¶ (AUVs); platforms under, on, and above the sea¶ surface; advanced sensor technologies; and information¶ storage and transfer technologies — to meet the¶ challenges of the years to come.

**All Oceans**

**Ocean exploration requires observation of all facets of the ocean**

**Congress Committee on Science 1** “Ocean Exploration and Coastal and Ocean Observing Systems. Joint oversight hearings before the Committee on Sciences. 107th Congress.¶ July 17th, 2001. (http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CHRG-107hhrg73840/pdf/CHRG-107hhrg73840.pdf)

So what is ocean exploration? It is the systematic observation of¶ **all facets** of the ocean in the three dimensions of space and in the¶ fourth dimension of time. Ocean exploration leads to great but¶ largely unpredictable rewards. Cures for diseases, untapped mineral¶ energy and biological resources, insight as to how the ocean¶ system functions, geological and biological vistas of unsurpassed¶ beauty. Appreciation for our maritime past. Ocean exploration captures¶ the attention of the public and provides engaging content for¶ improving math and science literacy.

**Ocean Surface**

1. **Past tense—**
2. SHOULD’ IS THE PRESENT TENSE OF ‘SHALL’

DICTIONARY.COM UNABRIDGED v1.1, “Should,” based on the Random House Unabridged Dictionary, 2006, <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/its>, accessed 5-7-08.

–auxiliary verb

1. pt. of shall.

‘SHOULD’ EXPRESSES CONDITION

1. **AND Ocean exploration only involves the ocean surface**

**Content Technologies 14** (Facts101, Oceanography: An Invitation to Marine Science, <http://books.google.com/books?id=gHoWLoPHAR8C&pg=PT35&dq=%22ocean+exploration+is%22+deep+sea&hl=en&sa=X&ei=cpmoU8zfFM6nyASO2IEo&ved=0CEEQ6AEwBg#v=onepage&q=%22ocean%20exploration%20is%22%20deep%20sea&f=false>) PS

Ocean exploration is a part of oceanography describing more generally the exploration of ocean surfaces. It is also the period when people explored the ocean boundaries. Notable explorers include: the Greeks, the Egyptians, the Polynesians. the Phnicians, Phytheas, Herodotus, the Vikings, The Portuguese, and Christopher Columbus.

**Policy**

**Ocean exploration must be backed by policy**

**Roberson 13** “Why Exploring the Ocean is More than Cool, it’s Vital,” Julia Roberson. June 11, 2013. (http://blog.oceanconservancy.org/2013/06/11/why-exploring-the-ocean-is-more-than-cool-its-vital/)

Fantastic voyages like the one taken by James Cameron are truly inspiring for the sheer physical accomplishment. But they are also a stark reminder of how little we still know and understand about the ocean. In a world where the chemistry of the ocean is now changing faster than life can adapt, it’s vitally important that we learn as much as we can about the ocean to better prepare for the future.The knowledge gained through these inspiring feats of marine exploration must be used to drive meaningful policy. Today’s hearing is exactly the kind of follow-through that is needed. Blockbuster expeditions like that taken by the Deepsea Challenger are few and far between, but basic research and monitoring of the ocean should be happening every day.

## ‘And/Or’ Definitions

#### ‘AND/OR’ MEANS EITHER AND OR OR

**WEBSTER’S NEW WORLD COLLEGE DICTIONARY**, 20**10**, http://www.yourdictionary.com/and-or, accessed 5-21-10.

and/or (and′ôr′, -ôr′)

conjunction

either and or or, according to what is meant: personal and/or real property

#### ‘AND/OR’ MEANS ONE OR THE OTHER OR BOTH

**AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**, 4th Edition, 20**10**, http://www.yourdictionary.com/and-or, accessed 5-21-10.

and/or (ănˈdôrˈ)

conjunction

Used to indicate that either or both of the items connected by it are involved.

Usage Note: And/or is widely used in legal and business writing. Its use in general writing to mean “one or the other or both” is acceptable but can appear stilted. See Usage Note at or1.

#### ‘AND/OR’ MEANS EITHE ROR BOTH

**ENCARTA**, “And/or,” 20**09**,

<http://encarta.msn.com/encnet/features/dictionary/DictionaryResults.aspx?lextype=3&search=and%2for>, accessed 5-21-10.

and/or

and/or [ ànd áwr ]

conj

Definition:

either or both: a short way of saying that either or both of two options may be valid

Bring mosquito netting and/or bug repellent.

Word Usage When to use and/or?

And/or is a useful device to express three possibilities in a concise form: A and/or B gives the three possibilities A only, B only, or both A and B. On the other hand, since and/or is not a particularly elegant expression, it is best restricted to legal and business contexts. An often preferable alternative in general contexts is A or B or both, as in Sarah or Anne or both will participate in the chess championship.

#### ‘AND/OR’ MEANS THAT THE TWO WORDS ARE TO BE TAKEN TOGETHER OR INDIVIDUALLY

**MERRIAM WEBSTER**, **no date**, <http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/and/or>, accessed 5-19-10

Main Entry: and/or

Pronunciation: \ˈand-ˈȯr\

Function: conjunction

Date: 1853

—used as a function word to indicate that two words or expressions are to be taken together or individually <language comprehension and/or production — David Crystal>

#### ‘AND/OR’ MEANS EITHER OR BOTH ARE POSSIBLE

**MACMILLAN DICTIONARY**, “and/or,” **no date**, <http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/american/and-or>, accessed 5-21-10.

and/or

used for saying that either or both of two situations are possible

In the event of loss of money and/or traveler’s checks, you must notify the police within 24 hours.

‘

### ‘Or” Definitions

#### ‘OR’ INTRODUCES THE SECOND OF TWO POSSIBILITIES

**WEBSTER’S NEW WORLD COLLEGE DICTIONARY**, 20**10**, http://www.yourdictionary.com/or, accessed 5-21-10.

or (ôr)

conjunction

a coordinating conjunction introducing an alternative; specif.,

1. introducing the second of two possibilities: beer or wine

#### ‘OR’ INTRODUCES POSSIBILITIES IN A SERIES

**WEBSTER’S NEW WORLD COLLEGE DICTIONARY**, 20**10**, http://www.yourdictionary.com/or, accessed 5-21-10.

or (ôr)

conjunction

2. introducing any of the possibilities in a series, but usually used only before the last: apples or pears or plums; apples, pears, or plums

#### ‘ONE’ INDICATES AN ALTNERATIVE

**AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**, 4th Edition, 20**10**, http://www.yourdictionary.com/or, accessed 5-21-10.

or 1 (ôr; ər when unstressed)

conjunction

1.a. Used to indicate an alternative, usually only before the last term of a series: hot or cold; this, that, or the other.

#### ‘ONE’ INDICATES THE SECOND OF TWO ALTERNATIVES

**AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE**, 4th Edition, 20**10**, http://www.yourdictionary.com/or, accessed 5-21-10.

or 1 (ôr; ər when unstressed)

conjunction

1.b. Used to indicate the second of two alternatives, the first being preceded by either or whether: Your answer is either ingenious or wrong. I didn't know whether to laugh or cry.

#### ‘ONE’ LINKS TWO OR MORE ALTERANTIVES

**ENCARTA**, “Or,” 20**09**,

<http://encarta.msn.com/encnet/features/dictionary/DictionaryResults.aspx?lextype=3&search=or>, accessed 5-21-10.

or (1)

or [ awr, unstressed ər ] CORE MEANING: a conjunction used to link two or more alternatives. In a series of alternatives, it is usually used only before the last alternative.

Which do you prefer, butter or low-fat spread?

You can accept, refuse, or ignore the offer, as you see fit.

## Development

**Categories**

**Ocean development includes regulations, research, resource use, conservation, and collaboration**

**IDOD 83** (Indian Department of Ocean Development, “Annual Report 1982-83” pg. 1, published 1983)

The Government of India, with above aspects in view, created a new Department of¶ Ocean Development (DOD) through President's Notification No.CD 800/81 dated 24th¶ july 1981 directly under the Prime Minister. The various activities to be dealt by DOD as¶ notified are :¶ 1. Matters relating to the ocean and not specifically allocated to any Department/¶ Ministry¶ 2. Policies Including coordinations. security, regulatory measures and development¶ relating to the ocean and covering¶ (i) research (including fundamental research) and the development of uses¶ relatable thereto;¶ (ii) technology development;¶ (iii) surveys to map and locate the availability of non-living and living resources;¶ (iv) preservation, conservation and protection;¶ (v) development of appropriate skills and manpower;¶ (vi) collaboration.

**Ocean development is use of ocean resources, space, and energy**

**JIN 98** (JIN Japan Institute of Navigation 1998 "Ocean Engineering Research Committee"

<http://members.j-navigation.org/e-committee/Ocean.htm>)

What is ocean development? Professor Kiyomitsu Fujii of the University of¶ Tokyo defines ocean development in his book as using oceans for mankind, while¶ preserving the beauty of nature. In the light of its significance and meaning,¶ the term "Ocean Development" is not necessarily a new term. Ocean development¶ is broadly classified into three aspects: (1) Utilization of ocean resources,¶ (2) Utilization of ocean spaces, and (3) Utilization of ocean energy. ¶ Among these, development of marine resources has long been established as¶ fishery science and technology, and shipping, naval architecture and port/harbour¶ construction are covered by the category of using ocean spaces, which have¶ grown into industries in Japan. When the Committee initiated its activities, however,¶ the real concept that caught attention was a new type of ocean development,¶ which was outside the coverage that conventional terms had implied.

**Energy**

**Ocean development requires the use of ocean resources or energy**

**Prof. Fujii** <http://members.j-navigation.org/e-committee/Ocean.htm> **1998**

Discussions of "Ocean Engineering" are inseparable from "Ocean Development." ¶ **What is ocean development?** Professor Kiyomitsu Fujii of the University of ¶ Tokyo defines ocean development in his book as using oceans for mankind, while ¶ preserving the beauty of nature. In the light of its significance and meaning, ¶ the term "Ocean Development" is not necessarily a new term. **Ocean development** ¶ **is broadly classified into three aspects: (1) Utilization of ocean resources,** ¶ **(2) Utilization of ocean spaces, and (3) Utilization of ocean energy.** ¶ **Among these, development of marine resources has long been established as** ¶ **fishery science and technology, and shipping, naval architecture and port/harbour** ¶ **construction are covered by the category of using ocean spaces, which have** ¶ **grown into industries in Japan.** When the Committee initiated its activities, however,¶ the real concept that caught attention was a new type of ocean development, ¶ which was outside the coverage that conventional terms had implied.¶ Special technologies are required for developing oceans, and an academic field is ¶ necessary to provide a base to construct such special technologies in systematic ¶ and organic ways. This academic field is Ocean Engineering. **Dr. Tadayoshi Sasaki** ¶ **of the Tokyo Fisheries University stated that "Ocean Engineering" is the** ¶ **integration of several fields in which diverse approaches are to be taken for** ¶ **the ocean environment, unlike individual engineering fields in a traditional sense.**

**Ocean development is energy and commercial production**

**WSL 11** (Washington State Legislature, “WAC 173-26-360 Ocean management.” 3/14 2011 http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173-26-360)

Ocean uses defined. Ocean uses are activities or developments involving renewable and/or nonrenewable resources that occur on Washington's coastal waters and includes their associated off shore, near shore, inland marine, shoreland, and upland facilities and the supply, service, and distribution activities, such as crew ships, circulating to and between the activities and developments. Ocean uses involving nonrenewable resources include such activities as extraction of oil, gas and minerals, energy production, disposal of waste products, and salvage. Ocean uses which generally involve sustainable use of renewable resources include commercial, recreational, and tribal fishing, aquaculture, recreation, shellfish harvesting, and pleasure craft activity.

**A Change**

**Development is a event, occurrence, or change**

**The American Heritage** **Dictionary** of the English Language Houghton Mifflin Company.<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/development> **2014**

development de•vel•op•ment (dĭ-věl'əp-mənt)

n.The act of developing.

The state of being developed.

**A significant event, occurrence, or change.**

**The natural progression from a previous**, simpler, or embryonic **stage** to a later, more complex, or adult stage.

**Development is a progression from a more simple, previous stage,**

**The American Heritage® Dictionary** of the English Language . Houghton Mifflin Company.<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/development> **2014**

development de•vel•op•ment (dĭ-věl'əp-mənt)

n.

The act of developing.

The state of being developed.

A significant event, occurrence, or change.

**The natural progression from a previous**, simpler, or embryonic **stage** to a later, more complex, or adult stage.

**Development involves only the extension of an entity**

**Black’s Law Dictionary 2nd Ed.** <http://thelawdictionary.org/development/> **2014**

1. using scientific knowledge to meet goals. 2. **to extend a theory or invention.** 3. changes in economics and social trends in the culture and environment. 4. **adding improvements to land**.

**Development refers to a process or a specific state**

**Oxford Dictionaries - Oxford University Press** <http://oxforddictionaries.com/definition/development?region=us> **2014**

Noun

1 the process of developing or being developed: she traces the development of the novel the development of less invasive treatment

2 **a specified state of growth or advancement**: the wings attain their full development several hours after birth

3 a new and refined product or idea: the latest developments in information technology

4 an event constituting a new stage in a changing situation: I don't think there have been any new developments since yesterday

**A Creation**

**Development is the creation of a new product**

**Oxford Dictionaries – Oxford University Press** <http://oxforddictionaries.com/search?semClass=commercial%20product>. **2011**

"development." Oxford University Press. 2011. N. pag. Web. 13 July 2011.

A new and refined product or idea:the latest developments in information technology

**Develop means to create**

**Merriam-Webster** (<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/developing>) **2014**

b : **to create or produce especially by deliberate effort over time** <develop new ways of doing business> <develop software>

**Fishing**

**Fish enterprises are development**

**Gramling 10** (Carolyn Gramling, doctor of marine geochemistry and mass media fellow at AAAS, “Sea sprawl: Into the blue frontier of ocean development,” March 1, 2010 http://www.earthmagazine.org/article/sea-sprawl-blue-frontier-ocean-development)

In 2003, the Gulf of Mexico Fishery Management Council, one of the eight regional councils established by the Magnuson-Stevens Act, developed its own plan to lease parcels of federal waters in the Gulf to large-scale commercial fish farms.¶ “The general consensus of the Council was that this was an important area for development for the United States, from the standpoint of seafood supply,” says Joe Hendrix, a member of the Gulf Council and a mariculture consultant in Houston, Texas. Furthermore, he says, it makes sense for the regional councils to manage the industry. “This process will not be the same in the Northwest as the Gulf or New England. Most of the fish species we’re working with are subtropical — salmon farming is not the same as farming red drum.”

**Minerals**

**Ocean development is everything related to extraction of minerals**

**Lexis headnote 11** (MARTIN L. C. FELDMAN, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE ET AL versus KENNETH LEE "KEN" SALAZAR, ET AL CIVIL ACTION NO. 10-1941 SECTION "F" UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA 786 F. Supp. 2d 1151; 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 37719; 73 ERC (BNA) 1855; 176 Oil & Gas Rep. 657; 41 ELR 20138 April 6, 2011, Decided lexis)

Headnote 12 **Under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act** (OCSLA), 43 U.S.C.S. § 1331 et seq., "**development" is defined as those activities which take place following discovery of minerals in paying quantities, including geophysical activity, drilling, platform construction, and operation of all onshore support facilities, and which are for the purpose of ultimately producing the minerals discovered**. 43 U.S.C.S. § 1331(l). "Production" comprises those activities which take place after the successful completion of any means for the removal of minerals, including such removal, field operations, transfer of minerals to shore, operation monitoring, maintenance, and workover drilling. § 1331(m). From these definitions, it is obvious that at both the exploration phase and the development and production phase, OCSLA contemplates drilling. OCSLA provides that at the exploration stage, a lessee submits, and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation, and Enforcement approves, an exploration plan. 43 U.S.C.S. § 1340. Exploration may not proceed until an exploration plan has been approved.

**Oil**

**Offshore oil drilling is ocean development**

**Maeda 1** (Hisaaki Maeda, professor at Nihon University, Department of Oceanic Architecture and Engineering “Marine and Ocean Engineering in 21st Century” July 24, 2001 http://www.nmri.go.jp/main/cooperation/ujnr/24ujnr\_paper\_jpn/maeda.PDF)

The most successful example of the ocean development in the 20th century is the offshore oil development as ¶ in the Gulf of Mexico or in the North Sea. The today’s energy problem could not be solved without the offshore ¶ oil, while the offshore oil development is progressing into the deeper water, ultra deep water area more than ¶ 3,000m deep that requires the breakthrough of the underwater technology.

**Societal Benefits**

**Using oceans for sociological and economic improvements is development**

**Maeda 1** (Hisaaki Maeda, professor at Nihon University, Department of Oceanic Architecture and Engineering “Marine and Ocean Engineering in 21st Century” July 24, 2001 http://www.nmri.go.jp/main/cooperation/ujnr/24ujnr\_paper\_jpn/maeda.PDF)

In the following paragraphs two examples are introduced which realized the needs of the ocean development. ¶ At first, a twin hull ferry boat is shown which connects the downtown of Vancouver and the residential area of ¶ the North Vancouver and belongs to the Transportation Bureau of the British Columbia in Canada. The ¶ ferry is far from the ordinary ferry. The ferry has the same configuration of bow as that of stern part, carry 400 ¶ passengers who can get out and get on only in less than 90 seconds, adopting the unique design and utilizing ¶ improved floating terminal. A special consideration is paid to the connection with the bus lines at the North ¶ Vancouver in which the passenger can transfer a ferry to a bus without worrying the miss of the bus. They ¶ have operated two twin hull ferries every 15 minutes from 6 am till midnight with only 3 accidents in 20 years. ¶ The maintenance has been kept from midnight till 6 am every night with 6 persons. This ferry is one of the ¶ examples of the success of the ocean development in which technical, sociological and economical conditions are ¶ improved in order to fulfill the needs.

**Using Resources**

**Use of resources for economic purposes is development**

**IDOD 83** (Indian Department of Ocean Development, “Annual Report 1982-83” pg. 1, published 1983)

The declaration of 200 mile Exclusive Economic Zone added new dimensions to the

developmental programme of the oceans. Since the sea contains practically everything

what is found on land, the development and utilization of these resources can make a

considerable impact in improving the living standard of our people and the growth of

economy of our country.

**Regulations**

**Regulations are development**

**Heiman 13** (Marilyn Heiman, Pew Director of the U.S. Arctic Program, “Arctic oil drilling needs better federal regulation (+video)” March 14, 2013 http://www.csmonitor.com/Commentary/Opinion/2013/0314/Arctic-oil-drilling-needs-better-federal-regulation-video)

The federal review represents a welcome first step toward identifying safety and systems failures that plagued last year's Arctic oil-drilling operations. Only by taking additional steps to strengthen federal review and regulation of these operations, however, can the Obama administration show its commitment to responsible Arctic Ocean development.

**Marine planning is development**

**Gramling 10** (Carolyn Gramling, doctor of marine geochemistry and mass media fellow at AAAS, “Sea sprawl: Into the blue frontier of ocean development,” March 1, 2010 http://www.earthmagazine.org/article/sea-sprawl-blue-frontier-ocean-development)

A possible solution to balancing various commercial interests and environmental concerns may rest with a concept called “marine spatial planning,” the notion that government agencies, industries and others involved in managing ocean development should simultaneously weigh all possible uses for the ocean — whether competing or complementary — before deciding how best to develop its resources. Marine spatial planning could bridge the oversight of various agencies, such as the Environmental Protection Agency and NOAA, that now determine different aspects of how industries can operate in deep offshore waters. Those waters, called the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone, extend seaward from state coastal waters out to 322 kilometers offshore. Currently, they are occupied only by shipping lanes, a few oil and gas rigs and migrating whales and other marine life. But new industries, including deepwater aquaculture and offshore wind farms, may soon be seeking significant portions of that watery real estate.

**To Investigate**

**Develop means to set forth or make clear**

**Merriam-Webster** (<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/developing>) **2014**

a : **to set forth or make clear by degrees or in detail** : expound <develop a thesis>

**Develop means to work out the possibilities of**

**Merriam-Webster** (<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/developing>**) 2014**

a : **to work out the possibilities of** <develop an idea>

**Research and accompanying activities are exploration and/or development**

**WSL 11** (Washington State Legislature, “WAC 173-26-360 Ocean management.” 3/14 2011 http://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=173-26-360)

Ocean research. Ocean research activities involve scientific investigation for the purpose of furthering knowledge and understanding. Investigation activities involving necessary and functionally related precursor activities to an ocean use or development may be considered exploration or part of the use or development. Since ocean research often involves activities and equipment, such as drilling and vessels, that also occur in exploration and ocean uses or developments, a case by case determination of the applicable regulations may be necessary.

**Yes Conservation**

**Development is only considered to be development when land or water is made more profitable, productive, or useful.**

**The Free Dictionary,** http://www.thefreedictionary.com/development. **2014**

Development - the act of making some area of land or water more profitable or productive or useful; "the development of Alaskan resources"; "the exploitation of copper deposits"

**Conservation, protection, and sustainability are ocean development**

**CIDA ND** (Canadian International Development Agency, “STRATEGY FOR OCEAN MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT” )

Chapter 17 of the Agenda defines objectives and activities in ocean development and management area, including:¶ Integrated management and sustainable development of coastal and marine areas, including EEZs;¶ Sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources in high-seas areas;¶ Sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources in areas under national jurisdiction:¶ The need to deal with critical uncertainties about marine environmental issues and climate change;¶ The strengthening of international and regional co-operation and co-ordination; and¶ Sustainable development of small island states

**Ocean development includes area designation for resource protection**

**Oregon State Legislature** **94** (Oregon’s state legislative body, “Oregon Territorial Sea Plan: PART TWO:

Making Resource Use Decisions” adopted in 1994)

For purposes of the "local consultation process" mandated by ORS 196.465, the term¶ "major ocean developments" means any of the following:¶ 1.) Any ocean development that involves the siting of an onshore facility in a coastal¶ county or city.¶ 2.) Any ocean activity that results in a Joint Review Panel.¶ 3.) Federal or state ocean leasing for oil/gas or hard mineral exploration or development¶ (not geological or geophysical testing or sampling).¶ 4.) Any ocean activity or action for which state or federal law requires approval from the¶ Governor.¶ 5.) Designation of any restricted ocean-use area, whether for resource protection (e.g.,¶ marine sanctuary) or for development (e.g., kelp lease). Included in this category are any¶ future amendments, deletions, or additions to the rocky-shore site planning designations¶ in the adopted Territorial Sea Plan, and future adoptions of rocky-shore site-management¶ plans whether those actions are made by OPAC or any other state agency empowered by¶ the plan to do so.

**No Conservation**

#### Ocean development means commercial action, not preservation

Underhill 7 Stefan R. Underhill, United States District Judge. STATE OF CONNECTICUT and ARTHUR J. ROCQUE, JR., COMMISSIONER OF THE CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, Plaintiffs, v. UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE and THE HONORABLE DONALD L. EVANS, IN HIS CAPACITY AS SECRETARY OF COMMERCE, Defendants, ISLANDER EAST PIPELINE COMPANY, LLC, Intervenor Defendant.CIVIL ACTION NO. 3:04cv1271 (SRU) UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE DISTRICT OF CONNECTICUT 2007 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 59320 August 15, 2007, Decided lexis

The term "develop" is not defined in the statute, and there is a dearth of case law on the subject. In the "absence of statutory guidance as to the meaning of a particular term, it is appropriate to look to its dictionary definition in order to discern its meaning in a given context." Connecticut v. Clifton Owens, 100 Conn. App. 619, 639, 918 A.2d 1041 (2007). There are various definitions of the term "develop," some of which connote commercial and industrial progress, and some of which imply natural growth. See BLACK'S LAW DICTIONARY 462 (7th ed. 1999); WEBSTER'S NEW COLLEGE DICTIONARY 310 (2d ed. 1995). Having gained no clear answer from the dictionary, words must be given their "plain and ordinary meaning . . . unless the context indicates that a different meaning was intended." Connecticut v. Vickers, 260 Conn. 219, 224, 796 A.2d 502 (2002). [\*19] Here, the plain meaning of the term "develop" includes commercial improvement. Connecticut argues, in effect, that by placing the term "develop" in the context of other terms, such as "preserve, protect, and restore," the definition of "develop" must have a natural, conservationist meaning. That argument is not supported by the legislative history of the CZMA. Congress intended the CZMA to balance conservation of environmental resources with commercial development in the coastal zone. See, e.g., COASTAL AND OCEAN LAW at 229. In fact, in the context of the CZMA, the term "develop" has been defined to mean commercial improvement. Id. ("[T]he CZMA reflects a competing national interest in encouraging development of coastal resources.").See also Conservation Law Foundation v. Watt, 560 F. Supp. 561, 575 (D. Mass. 1983) (noting that the CZMA recognizes a wide range of uses of the coastal zones, including economic development).

**Expansion**

**Development involves only the extension of an entity**

**Black’s Law Dictionary 2nd Ed.** <http://thelawdictionary.org/development/> **2014**

1. using scientific knowledge to meet goals. 2. to extend a theory or invention. 3. changes in economics and social trends in the culture and environment. 4. adding improvements to land.

**Creation of New Product**

**Development is the creation of a new product**

**Oxford Dictionaries – Oxford University Press** <http://oxforddictionaries.com/search?semClass=commercial%20product>. **2011**

"development." Oxford University Press. 2011. N. pag. Web. 13 July 2011.

A new and refined product or idea:the latest developments in information technology

**Providing Capital**

**Providing capital, tech, and expertise is ocean development**

**UNU ND** (United Nations University, “Institution building for integrated ocean management” )

Second, strengthening the infrastructure for ocean development involves not only operational and structural adjustments but the provision of the necessary means - capital, technology, human resources, and managerial capabilities - so the institutional structure is capable of performing effectively what is demanded of it. In the majority of countries, these are lacking. Shortcomings are felt particularly in the availability of expertise and technical capacity to address coastal and ocean management issues, marine scientific research, information systems for planning and management, marine technology, and overall funding. (United Nations 1990)

**Not Removal of Restrictions**

**Develop means to grow or create**

**Merriam-Webster ND** (Merriam-Webster, an Encyclopedia Britannica company, “develop” http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/develop)

de·vel·op verb \di-ˈvel-əp, dē-\¶ : to cause (something) to grow or become bigger or more advanced¶ : to grow or become bigger or more advanced¶ : to create (something) over a period of time

**Development does not include replacement, demolition, improvement, or repair.**

**California Coastal Act** (October 10, 1990, <http://www.coastal.ca.gov/recap/sandcity-1990.pdf>**)** **1990**

Section 30212 also specifically indicates what the term **"new development" does not include** (i.e., **certain replacement, demolition, improvement, and repair activities** to structures).

## Oceans

**Definition**

**Bodies of Salt Water that cover most of the earth**

**Dictionary.com 2014**

Ocean: the vast body of salt water that covers almost three fourths of the earth's surface.

**An Ocean is a large quantity of something**

**Dictionary.com 2014**

a vast expanse or quantity: *an ocean of grass.*

**Not a Bay**

**A bay is not an ocean**

**Prabhat ‘10**

Oceans and bays are large water bodies. **Oceans**, as every one knows, **are the largest water bodies in the globe. A bay is a water body that is surrounded** or demarcated **by land.** As a bay is big and comes in with almost the same characteristics as that of the Ocean, it is difficult to make a difference between the two. Normally, **a bay is** a water body that is **surrounded** by land **on three sides.** On the other hand, **oceans have no specific demarcations of land.** **Oceans cover about three fourths of the surface of the earth. Bays can be an inlet in a lake or a larger water body.**

**An ocean, defined by Merriam-Webster dictionary, is:**

**a. the whole body of salt water that covers nearly three fourths of the surface of the earth**

**b. any of the large bodies of water (as the Atlantic Ocean) into which the great ocean is divided**

**A bay, defined by Merriam-Webster dictionary, is:**

**a. an inlet of the sea or other body of water usually smaller than a gulf**

**b. a small body of water set off from the main body**

**Includes Bays**

**Oceans include bays**

**World English Dictionary 2009**

Bay: one of the smaller areas of ocean

**A Bay is an inlet of an ocean**

**Merriam-Webster 2014**

Bay: an inlet of the ocean or other body of water usually smaller than a gulf

**Not a Sea**

**The definition of a sea, according to Dictionary.com, is:**

**1. a large lake or landlocked body of water**

**2. a division of these waters, of considerable extent, more or less definitely marked off by land boundaries**

**The definition of a sea, according to Merriem-Webster, is:**

**a**. **an inland body of water**

**b. a body of salt water of second rank more or less landlocked**

**Is a Sea**

**According to Thesaraus.com, the words ocean and sea are synonyms, and thus are interchangeable and share a definition.**

**According to Jessa ’10, one of the scientific ways to divide the ocean includes seas, such as the Black and Caspian seas.**

**Only One**

**There is only one large ocean that covers Earth’s surface**

**Ocean Literacy ‘13**

**The ocean is the dominant physical feature on our planet Earth—covering approximately 70% of the planet’s surface**. There is one ocean **with many ocean basins, such as the** North **Pacific**, South Pacific, North **Atlantic**, South Atlantic, **Indian,** Southern **and Arctic.**

**There is really only one ocean**

**Payne, 05.** Roger Searle Payne is a biologist and environmentalist famous for the 1967 discovery of whale song among humpback whales. Payne later became an important figure in the worldwide campaign to end commercial whaling. http://www.pbs.org/odyssey/index.html

Though we distinguish between the Pacific Ocean, and the Atlantic Ocean, and the Indian Ocean, etc., there is really but one ocean. It is the home of all the fish, crabs, seaweed and whales that exist (except, of course, the river and freshwater species). No matter where you live along any seashore, a whale may pass along your coast, or come into any harbor or bay deep enough to float it.

**The Division of Oceans is Unimportant and is Relative**

**Jessa, 2k10.** Universe Today. Tega Jessa is a a freelance writer with over 10 years of writing of experience with seven writing for academia and 3 professionally. He also has experience with SEO, blog writing, and article spinning. http://www.universetoday.com/61586/how-many-oceans-in-the-world/

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The number of oceans in the world varies on how you look at it. From the scientific point of view there is only one major ocean called the World Ocean and if you include inland seas such as the Black Sea and Caspian Sea there are 3. The scientific method of counting oceans looks at saline bodies of water that have oceanic crust.¶ Another way to look at it is to divide the world ocean by the different continents and other major geographic regions it touches. Using this method there are 5 oceans. There is the Atlantic Ocean which separates the American Continents from Europe and Africa. Then there is the Pacific which separates Asia and the Americas. The Southern Ocean is tricky but is named as such because it encircles Antarctica touches Australia and the southern end of South America. The Indian Ocean is named after Indian subcontinent. The Arctic Ocean is named for its location north of all the continents and being the North Pole. Originally only the Southern Ocean was not officially recognized so this only demonstrates how the designation can easily change.¶ The way you count the oceans can vary depending on your profession or understanding of the Ocean. Either way you look at the large bodies of salt water are very important. They are a major source of food, regulate the Earth’s climate and are the major source water for all life.¶ So in the end it becomes not so important to know how many oceans there are but what the ocean is and how important it is to life on this planet.¶

**Coasts**

**The coast is part of the ocean**

**Gattuso and Smith ’11** http://www.eoearth.org/view/article/151298/

The **coastal ocean is the portion of the global ocean** where physical, biological and biogeochemical processes are **directly affected by land.** It is either **defined as the part of the global ocean covering the continental shelf or the continental margin.** The coastal zone usually **includes the coastal ocean as well as the portion of the land adjacent to the coast that influences coastal waters.**

**No Coasts**

**There is no clear evidence to support what the coast belongs to**

**World Ocean Review, no given date** http://worldoceanreview.com/en/wor-1/coasts/altering-the-coasts/

The coast is the interface between the land, ocean and atmosphere. There is **no standard definition of what constitutes “the coast” because it depends largely on one’s perspective or the scientific question** **– the coastal zone can be considered more the sea**, or more the land. Simply stated, **the coastal zone encompasses that area where the land is significantly influenced by the sea, and the sea is notably influenced by the land.** This is a complex space that is also strongly impacted by human activity. The coastal zones of the Earth are extremely diverse and tremendously important, not only for humankind.

**Metaphor**

**Ocean can be defined as physical or metaphorical**

**Hau’ofa 98** (Epeli, The Contemporary Pacific, p43, 1998, http://press.anu.edu.au/culture\_sustainable/ch02.pdf) PS

The regional identity proposed here has been constructed on a base¶ of concrete reality. **The sea is as real as you and I, it shapes the character**¶ **of this planet**, it is a major source of our sustenance, and it is something¶ that we all share in common wherever **we are** in **Oceania**: these are all¶ statements of fact. **Above** that level of **everyday experience,** the sea is¶ our pathway to each other and to everyone else, the sea is our endless¶ saga, **the sea is our most powerful metaphor, the ocean is in us.**